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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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ODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Today early, t periods later. Temp. 50-37 (10-3). Tomorr little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-39). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 52-41 . Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's 52-43 (11-6). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: able cloudiness. Temp. 66-52 (13.—). NEW K: Sunny. Temp. 46-34 (7-1). Yester- temp. 44-35 (7-2). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Plast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.05	U.S. Military	50.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.

oldier Killings n Belfast Rouse Angry Commons

LONDON, March 11 (UPI).—The British government today nded the killing of three young soldiers, two of them teen-age hers, in Northern Ireland as "cold-blooded murder" and de- ed war against "the small army of armed, ruthless men" who e plunged the province into bloodshed.

In an angry statement to Parliament, reflecting the mood of ror and bitterness produced in Britain by the killings, Home retary Reginald Maudling said, "This was a case of cold-blooded murder. The crime was clearly deliberate and premeditated.

"The battle now joined against the terrorists will be fought with the utmost vigor and determination," he pledged. "It is a battle against a small minority of armed, ruthless men whose strength lies not so much in their numbers as their wickedness."

Mr. Maudling addressed a hushed, crowded House of Commons as blazing newspaper headlines spoke of "murder," "executions," "massacre" and "butchery."

Terrorism Stepped Up

Mr. Maudling, in a formal statement, said organized groups of armed terrorists have been stepping up "their campaign of murder and violence."

Mr. Maudling said British security forces have been intensifying their campaign against "the terrorists, not without success." He said the government will give all possible support to the security forces "in their dangerous and distasteful duties."

The home secretary spoke after the killings had been discussed at a cabinet meeting this morning. However, he did not announce any further beefing up at the moment of the 8,500 British troops now in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Maudling said Lt. Gen. Harry Tuzo, British Army commander in Northern Ireland, is considering additional precautions for off-duty troops. The three dead soldiers, all from Scotland, were off duty and wearing civilian clothes when they were shot to death.

The dead soldiers were John McCaig, 17, and his brother, Joseph, 18, both of Ayr, and Dougal McCaughey, 22, of Glasgow.

Mr. Maudling said the gunmen clearly are trying to provoke British security forces into reprisals which would appear aimed against large sections of the population. He said they hope apparently in this way to inflame relations between the army and the public "and to stoke up again sectarian violence in the streets."

"The government does not intend they should succeed in this objective," Mr. Maudling said.

More Belfast Bloodshed Feared

BELFAST, March 11 (AP).—Belfast feared more bloodshed today while Scotland Yard detec-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7).



Joseph McCaig, 18.

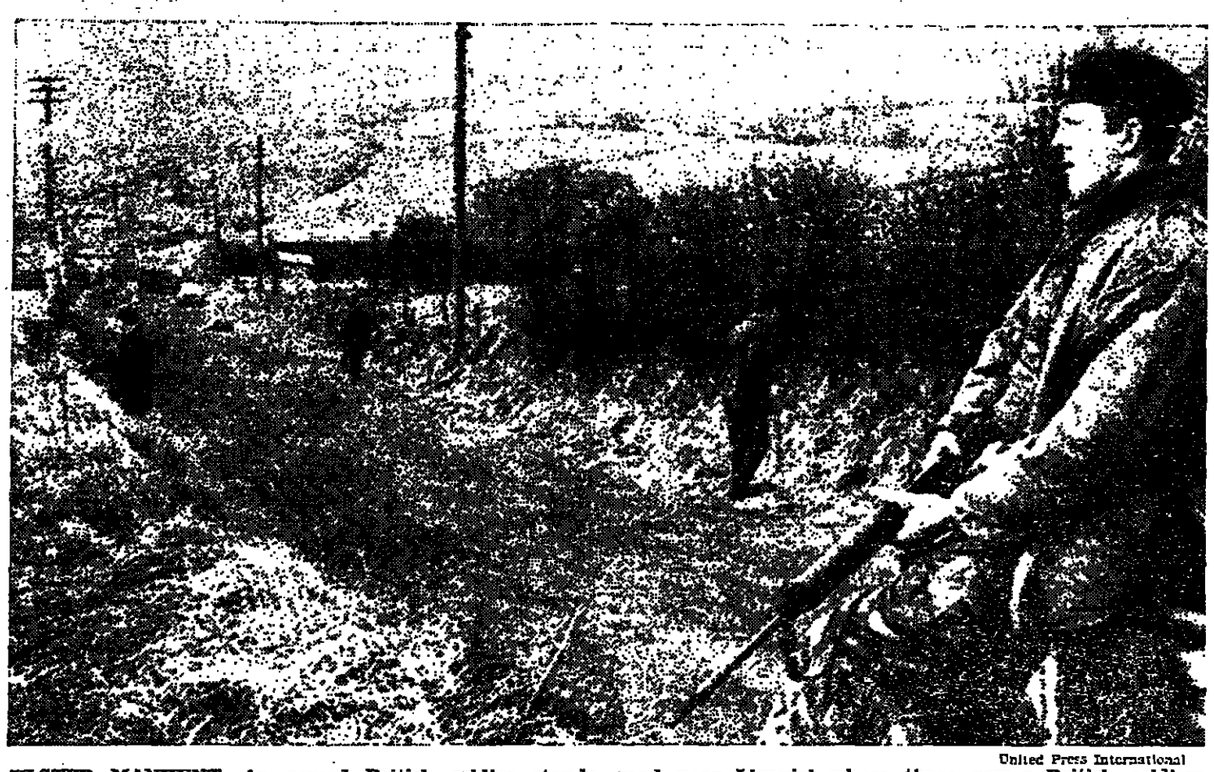


John McCaig, 17.



Associated Press.

Dougal McCaughey, 23.



United Press International

ULSTER MANHUNT—An armed British soldier stands guard as detectives search for clues on the country road near Ligoniel where three young British soldiers wearing civilian clothes were shot and killed Wednesday.

Saigon Pullout Reported as Reds Imperil Sepone

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, March 11 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese troops today pulled out of the ruined Laotian town of Sepone, hub of the vital Ho Chi Minh Trail, in the face of a threatened major North Vietnamese counterattack.

The town, captured only five days ago, was one of the main goals of the month-old American-backed incursion into Laos. South Vietnamese military commanders have repeatedly said, however, that they are not interested in a prolonged occupation of Sepone, a crossroads where many branches of the Ho Chi Minh Trail converge about 27 miles west of the Vietnamese border.

The occupying troops withdrew toward high ground as about 6,000 North Vietnamese were reported massing round the town and the stage appeared to be set for an attack by the Communists.

The North Vietnamese built up their forces in the area under cover of two days of bad weather, which restricted U.S. air support of the South Vietnamese troops.

[Elements of two North Vietnamese divisions attacked South Vietnamese troops in the Sepone area with ground and rocket assaults today, despite losses estimated at 1,000 dead in bombing raids yesterday, United Press International reported, quoting military sources. There were also reports that the North Vietnamese were sending tanks to the area. *UPI did not* mention a South Vietnamese pullout from Sepone, but said there are about 3,000 Saigon troops in artillery bases around the town. American B-52 bombers hit the area again today.]

Attack Predicted

A North Vietnamese counterattack has been widely predicted after the almost unopposed push into the area by Saigon troops in a series of helicopter-borne leaps, preceded by intense American air bombardment.

South Vietnamese commanders believe that after the disruption of North Vietnamese supply lines Hanoi's main objective will be to inflict heavy casualties on the South Vietnamese force in the hope of dealing a blow to military and civilian morale to balance what they have lost in strictly military terms.

The attack on the Communist supply trail has already cost South Vietnam casualties equivalent to more than one-sixth of the 20,000-strong force in Laos. Many of these casualties were suffered in two outposts east of Sepone that were overrun during the second and third weeks of the operation.

South Vietnamese casualties in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam remained at a high level last week, with 650 men killed, 121 missing and 1,671 wounded. In the five weeks since the Vietnam war reached a new peak, South Vietnam is believed to have lost about 3,000 dead in Laos and Cambodia.

American casualties totalled 44 dead, a four-week low, and 434 wounded last week, according to figures given today. The total of wounded was the highest in five months.

Thais to Leave Token Force

BANGKOK, March 11 (AP).—Thailand will have a token force of liaison officers and a medical unit in South Vietnam after its planned withdrawal of its 12,000 troops from there early next year, a Thai government spokesman said today.

The spokesman was reporting on talks held between visiting South Vietnam Premier Tran Thien Khiem and Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn at Government House.

Hanoi Aides Say Sepone Never Fell

Paris Envoys Insist Town Wasn't Taken

PARIS, March 11 (NYT).—Vietnamese Communist spokesmen at the Paris peace conference insisted today that Saigon's forces have never entered the key Laotian road junction of Sepone.

While their mission chiefs boycotted the conference for the second week to protest the American bombing of North Vietnam, their deputies read off victory claims.

At a news conference, the Saigon delegation's spokesman, Nguyen Trieu Dan, described these as "Communist fictions." He displayed, as an example, a Hanoi news dispatch purporting to come from Sepone. Advised that a Western wire service was reporting the abandonment of the town by the South Vietnamese, he declared, "There are no Communists in Sepone."

With Ambassador Pham Dang Lam reportedly suffering from influenza, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce was the only chief of mission attending the conference in its 106th session. He made the shortest contribution there on record:

"We have made clear repeatedly that we are ready for serious discussion of the issues relevant to a negotiated settlement. Our proposals on cease-fire, withdrawal of external forces, prisoners of war, political settlement and an Indochina-wide conference are before you.

"Apparently, you prefer propaganda maneuvers to serious discussion. I therefore have nothing further to say at this time."

The other side bitterly assailed recent statements by President Nixon. Referring to his Quaker origin in his interview with The New York Times this week, a Hanoi spokesman said the President was like "one who invokes Buddha while playing with a knife."

Soviet Jews List Complaints In Talk to Interior Minister

MOSCOW, March 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's top police official today spent three hours hearing complaints of protesting Jews, and promised an answer within ten days on whether they can go to Israel, Jewish sources said.

The sources were among 110 Lithuanian, Latvian and Russian Jews who went on a protest hunger strike yesterday. About 50 of them went to the Ministry of Internal Affairs today where the minister himself, Col. Gen. Nikolai A. Shchelokov, agreed to hear them.

Leaders of the protest group said that, on the strength of Gen. Shchelokov's promise to consider their cases and give an answer in ten days, they were canceling the hunger strike.

The fact that a person of Gen. Shchelokov's rank chose to meet the demonstrators indicated the cautious approach of the Kremlin to the problem of Jewish emigration. In the Soviet Union, it is usual for protest activities to be quickly and quietly suppressed.

The sources said the 50 persons went to the ministry shortly after lunchtime and presented their petitions. At first, the sources said, a variety of uniformed officials gave them inconclusive answers.

Finally, they said, the minister appeared and offered to listen to their requests. They complained of rude treatment by the Minister of the Interior of Latvia, and asked for prompt action on emigration applications, some of which have languished for ten years.

Gen. Shchelokov replied that the Soviet Union would not send Jews to Israel who may fight against their Arab allies and that persons with special skills that could be put to military use would not be allowed to go.

However, he concluded by asking all those present to write down their names on a list, the sources said. He said his ministry would examine each of their cases and give an answer in ten days.

There has been no report of arrests of any of the 110 persons who began the protest yesterday at the reception hall of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Soviet Union. The protesters were threatened with arrest at one point when they were in the hall, but police prodded them outside and no arrests took place.

A small number of protesters returned to the reception hall for two hours today. Police barred Western newsmen from the hall and followed Jews who left it, but they made no attempt to interfere directly in the protest.

Protest in London

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—Fifty young Jews occupied the London office of the Soviet news agency Tass last night and sent a teleprinter message to Moscow demanding a fair deal for Jews in the Soviet Union.

The demonstration was timed to coincide with a Moscow sit-in by Jews demanding exit visas. The London demonstrators were evicted by police after an hour.

Cairo Denies Retracting Bid To Open Canal

CAIRO, March 11 (UPI).—*Official spokesman Mounir* Hafez denied today that a statement he made yesterday meant Egypt was retracting its offer to reopen the Suez Canal in exchange for a partial Israeli withdrawal in the first phase of a peace settlement.

"All I said in the statement was that if Israel rejected the Security Council resolution, what more was there to discuss?" he said.

He referred to Israel's saying it would not return to the borders it held before the 1967 Middle East war in its recent memorandum to UN intermediary Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israel Hints Softer Stand On Key Issue

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (WP).—Israel emphasized today that it is not asking Egypt to accept its basic positions as a prior condition for continued Middle East peace discussions.

This assertion, made twice today by Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, appeared to reflect sensitivity to charges that Israel has negated Egypt's qualified offer of a peace agreement by publicly insisting that there can be no withdrawal to lines that existed before the 1967 war.

The hint of a slightly softer negotiating approach came during a reopened feud between Israel and UN Secretary-General *U Thant over the latter's report* last week to the Security Council and a commentary on it by the Israeli embassy in Washington.

Mr. Thant had praised Egypt's response to the initiative of UN Middle East envoy Gunnar Jarring and appealed to Israel for a positive reply. The Israeli commentary, which caused much furor in the UN secretariat, in effect told Mr. Thant that boundaries are none of his business.

Separate Talks

Both Mr. Tekoah and Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed H. el-Zayyat conferred separately with Mr. Jarring today. Each contended that the next move in the stalemated peace discussions is up to the other side, but neither was willing to say that the talks have broken down.

After the meeting with Mr. Jarring, Mr. Tekoah said he had expressed Israel's readiness to have complete detailed discussions of all questions to be included in a peace agreement, including *territorial questions.*

Swedish Parliament Passes 6-Week Back-to-Work Law

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (UPI).—The Swedish parliament today passed an emergency law which prohibits strikes and lockouts for a period of six weeks to allow time for a compromise settlement of the six-week-old wage dispute between the government and 47,000 civil servants. It was passed by 279 votes to 32 with 6 abstentions.

Voting against the unprecedented government intervention in a labor dispute that forced employees back to work were the Communists and some Conservatives.

Premier Olof Palme's Social Democrats, who are in a minority in the Riksdag (parliament), were supported by the Center party, the Liberals and most Conservatives.

The law takes effect after King Gustav VI Adolf signs it. Some 12,000 state railway workers were the only strikers who said they would wait until after the signing to return to their jobs. A railroad spokesman said vital services can begin 12 hours after the return. All services are expected to be normal early next week.

The conflict, which was the worst in Sweden since a metal workers strike in 1945, closed down the railways, shut schools and universities and created chaos in the social welfare service, the law courts and a large number of government agencies.

Back to School

Some 500,000 students returned to school this morning after the government lifted its two-week lockout of 25,000 teachers at midnight.

Mr. Palme said Tuesday, when he announced that his government would legislate to end the conflict, that a situation had arisen "which threatened vital citizens' interests."

The intervention touched off angry reactions both from the civil servants' unions and other labor organizations. But Arne Geijer, the powerful president of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), supported Mr. Palme's action.

The two striking unions, the Swedish Federation of Professional Associations (SACO) and the National Federation of Government Employees (SR), demanded wage increases ranging from 18 to 23 percent. The government offered them only 7 percent, saying the bigger increases should go to low-paid government employes.

SACO and SR members, high-level officials, are considered well-paid.

Finland Strike Grows

HELSINKI, March 11 (UPI).—Construction workers numbering about 10,000 today joined metal union members in strikes across the country, increasing the number of striking workers to 80,000 in a five-week-old dispute.

State mediator Paavo J. Paavola announced last night the construction workers rejected a 41 penni (ten cents, four new pennies) hourly wage increase and demanded double that amount.

Mr. Paavola also said a 20 penni (five cents, two new pennies) hourly increase offer from Sept. 1 plus a 4 percent immediate and a 3 percent Sept. 1 raise for contractual work was rejected.

ixon Rejects Japan's Offer o Restrict Textile Exports

By Carroll Kilpatrick

ASHINGTON, March 11 P).—President Nixon sharply cted today the proposal of apanese textile manufacturers voluntary quotas on textile orts and called for legislation limit textile imports to the ted States.

eclaring in a statement that offer "falls short of the terms ential to the U.S.," the Presi- t indirectly assailed the role yed in the agreement by airman Wilbur D. Mills, D., of the House Ways and ans Committee.

hite House officials made no ret that the President's anance with Mr. Mills, who has challenged the adistration on a series of other or recommendations, was a or in the refusal to accept the anese industry's proposal.

Rep. Byrnes' View

hese officials said the White se could not countenance efs by a member of Congress reach agreement with foreign nufacturers while the governnt was negotiating directly h the Japanese government.

ep. John W. Byrnes, R., Wis., ior minority member of the ys and Means Committee and man who frequently works ely with Mr. Mills, said at White House that he would really alarmed" if he thought Mills negotiated with the anese industry.

r. Byrnes said he could not ve press reports that Mr. s negotiated with the Jape industry and that he ured any "end run attempt to ss constitutional authority." r. Mills has not denied that played a significant part in the understanding and Mr. Nixon, in his statement, as much as accused Mr. Mills of playing such a role.

One hundred and fifty congressmen from textile states yesterday attacked the voluntary Japanese restraints and said that they would press for the mandatory quotas that passed the House of Representatives last year but died in the Senate.

Has Heart Attack at 49 While Swimming

Rights Chief Whitney Young Dies in Lagos

LAGOS, March 11 (Reuters).—American civil rights leader Whitney M. Young jr., 49, collapsed and died today while swimming at a beach near here.

Mr. Young was in the water alongside former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark when he collapsed.

Mr. Clark carried the stricken Negro leader of the National Urban League to the beach and tried unsuccessfully to revive him.

Mr. Young was visiting Nigeria for the African-American Dialogue—a conference here of American leaders and American congressmen and experts—sponsored by the African-American Institute.

He went swimming today at Lighthouse Beach, across the harbor from central Lagos, in a party that included Mr. Clark.

A doctor was summoned by boat from the Federal Palace Hotel, at Lagos, where the party was staying, but Mr. Young had died before he arrived. The doctor said the civil rights leader apparently died from a heart attack.



Whitney M. Young jr.

Delegates to the Lagos conference were awaiting instructions from Mr. Young's widow, in New Rochelle, N.Y., "to accompany the body back if that is (her) desire."

Mr. Young was the father of two children.

Mr. Young became executive director of the National Urban League, one of the largest civil rights groups, in 1961. During his tenure in the post, he sought to obtain job commitments for blacks in urban ghettos.

Often called a moderate in racial relations, Mr. Young disliked the term. "It isn't a question of moderate versus militant," he said, "but of responsibility versus irresponsibility, sanity versus insanity, effectiveness versus ineffectiveness."

Mr. Young established himself as an articulate interpreter of Negro attitudes, as skilled at speaking to government and business leaders as to the people he was trying to help.

A high point in his public

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)



Associated Press.

SMEET SMELL OF SUCCESS—Mrs. Indira Gandhi covered with garlands of flowers sent by well-wishers after the first results of her election victory became known. Results announced yesterday for 371 of the 518 elected seats in the lower house. Mrs. Gandhi's party had 280 and was leading in most of the remaining constituencies.



Associated Press.

STAR WITNESS—Capt. Ernest L. Medina (center) arriving with a battery of lawyers at Fort Benning, Ga., to testify at the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley.

Testimony Ends; Summations Start Monday

Calley Witness Cites Army Concern

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 11 (UPI).—Testimony in the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. ended today after Col. Oran K. Henderson took the stand and disclosed that higher commands at My Lai were concerned over civilian deaths even while the operation was in progress.

Col. Henderson, who commanded the brigade involved in the My Lai assault task force, was the 104th witness. Col. Henderson was the highest ranking officer in the My Lai area of operation.

He testified that the commander of the division over him, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, ordered a report on the number of civilian casualties a little over two hours after the helicopter-borne mission began on March 16, 1968. Gen. Koster has been cleared by the Army of charges of covering up the affair.

Lt. Calley, 27, is charged with premeditated murder of 102 women, children and men while leading the infantry platoon in the sweep at My Lai.

The court-martial ended on the 46th court day. The testimony concluded one day short of four months after jury selection began on Nov. 12. Three long recesses delayed proceedings.

Col. Henderson and Capt. Ernest L. Medina, who commanded the company that made the sweep, were called as jury witnesses, and Capt. Medina testified yesterday that he had concealed the true figures on civilian deaths that day out of patriotic duty and devotion to the Army. Capt. Medina is facing court-martial charges on three counts of murder. Col. Henderson is to be court-martialed on charges of covering up the My Lai affair.

The judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, told the six-officer jury that when it begins deliberations after summations and his charge, it may request additional testimony "if some question comes up."

Col. Kennedy recessed court until Sunday afternoon, when the attorneys will argue details of the instructions that the judge will give the jury. Col. Kennedy told the jury to return on Monday to hear the final arguments.

The attorneys' summations are expected to be lengthy—the prosecution has said it may take a whole day—and courtroom observers generally expected the jury to be out for several days before bringing in a verdict.

After returning a verdict, the jury must retire again to decide the penalty. During that phase, also, it may call witnesses. If Lt. Calley is found guilty of premeditated murder, the jury must give him death or life imprisonment. It may lower the charge as far as manslaughter if it wishes.

Army Investigates Charges Of Misconduct in Vietnam

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—The Army is investigating charges by a colonel who served in Vietnam alleging a variety of misdeeds by American and South Vietnamese soldiers and a cover-up by one of his superiors.

According to reliable sources, Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert has made 19 allegations of criminal misconduct ranging from the beating of prisoners by American troops to the killing of prisoners by South Vietnamese military police in the presence of one or more American advisers.

The Army has been investigating the allegations, which Col. Herbert made last October at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he is now stationed.

Reliable sources reported that the Criminal Investigation Division had found several of the colonel's allegations to be well enough supported by other witnesses for charges to be brought. Presumably this will be done shortly.

The most serious of the allegations thus far substantiated concern the mistreatment of prisoners by American soldiers.

The sources say that Army investigators have found five of the colonel's allegations to be unsubstantiated and two of them to have been acted on before his complaints at Fort McPherson. They both resulted in courts-martial. In one, the defendant was found guilty; in the other, innocent.

Reported Incidents

The colonel also told Army investigators that he had reported some of the various incidents of misconduct to one of his superiors, now serving in Vietnam.

Sources here said that one day last October Col. Herbert walked into the inspector general section at Fort McPherson and said that in the wake of My Lai he wanted to report that he was aware of misconduct on the part of American personnel in Vietnam.

He reportedly said that he had tried to report these incidents while he was in Vietnam, but that his reports did not appear to have been acted on.

The Army took full statements from the colonel and set about investigating them. The colonel did not say that he had personally seen all of the alleged incidents. Apparently, he saw some of them, and others he simply heard about.

The incidents he told investigators about included the beating of South Vietnamese prisoners by Americans and the refusal of an American officer to go into the field.

He also said that an American platoon leader had been killed by his own men and the death listed as caused by hostile fire.

Poles Name Ex-Envoy To New Press Post

WARSAW, March 11 (AP).—Former ambassador to Prague Wlodzimierz Janiurek has been appointed Poland's first-ever government press spokesman, the official news agency PAP said last night.

The agency said that Mr. Janiurek, 46, who served four years as an envoy to Czechoslovakia, carries vice-ministerial rank with his new post.

The announcement comes against the background of Premier Edward Gierek's pledge to bridge the communications gap between state and people.

Lon Nol Convalescing

HONOLULU, March 11 (UPI).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol has checked out of Tripler general hospital and is convalescing at a U.S. government guest house at Hickam Air Force Base here, his staff announced yesterday. A stroke paralyzed his left side four weeks ago.

Saigon Slows Fast Rise of Price Index

But Vietnamese Are Skeptical of Figures

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, March 11 (WP).—As a result of the South Vietnamese government's measures to curb inflation, consumer prices in Saigon have risen barely 1 percent in the last eight months, according to American economic officials.

Their figure is compiled from the weekly market survey taken by the U.S. Agency for International Development, based on what an average family will buy in an average week.

"It's remarkable," said an exuberant official. But, one Vietnamese family man said his wife estimates she pays about 20 percent more for her purchases than she did last summer.

Economic specialists at the U.S. Embassy acknowledge that price indexes, like pacification ratings and body counts, are regarded by the general public with suspicion.

Nevertheless, they point out that the same survey now reporting stable market prices showed a 25 percent increase from January to June, 1970. Overall inflation has been running at about 30 percent a year since 1967.

While delighted with the present situation, senior economists doubt it will continue to be so good indefinitely. "The economy was overheated, prices were artificially high," said one official. "Wages and costs are bound to start them up again before long."

A conservative estimate for the calendar year 1971, the official said, would be a general rate of inflation of about 15 percent.

For months, stabilization of what seemed destined to be a runaway economy has been the prime focus of Vietnamese economic planners and their American counterparts. The first big steps were taken in October, chiefly the effective devaluation of the piaster.

Last weekend, the government announced a package of additional measures including price rises for U.S. supplied rice, and imported wheat and sugar. The adjustments are designed to encourage development of local crops and save Vietnam foreign exchange. In the long run, the price index apparently will be only marginally affected. The package also includes an allowance of 100 piasters a month (about 30 cents) for each member of the family of financially hard pressed civil servants and soldiers.



Associated Press.

ON THE RUN—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau hasn't let his marriage last Friday interfere with his bachelor habit of jogging through Ottawa in the middle of the night. Here, a bemused Mountie watches as Mr. Trudeau enters the grounds of Government House following a quick workout.

Toward Milder Era in Relations

Diplomatic Shifts in E. Europe May Signal New Soviet Policy

VIENNA, March 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union appears to be conducting a shake-up in top diplomatic personnel in Eastern Europe, possibly reflecting the opening of a new and milder era in relations between Moscow and other Communist capitals.

Four Soviet ambassadors—in Belgrade, Warsaw, Bucharest and Prague—are believed to be affected by the change-over.

In addition, senior Soviet diplomats of counselor rank have been involved in a series of changes over the past few weeks, according to published statements or Communist sources in Eastern Europe.

The latest Soviet ambassador to make his recall officially known is Alexei Basov in Bucharest, who has just paid a formal farewell call on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the Polish capital, Averki Aristov, who has been Soviet ambassador there since 1961 and who was closely identified with the strongarm tactics of the deposed Polish party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, has also been recalled to Moscow.

In Belgrade, the Soviet ambassador, Ivan Benediktov, has been officially recalled and is due to take other work in Moscow.

Unofficial reports both in Prague and Moscow recently have spoken of the probable recall of the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Stepan Cervonenko.

Mr. Cervonenko is believed by many Czechoslovak officials to have played an influential part in the steps leading up to the Kremlin decision to invade Czechoslovakia in August, 1968.

Western observers assume he is at loggerheads with the moderate Czechoslovak party leader, Gustav Husak, since Mr. Cervonenko's closest ties in Prague appear to have been with the hard-line group who have tried to subvert Mr. Husak's moderate policy toward former liberals.

The recall of Soviet ambassadors is apparently timed to coincide with the approaching 24th congress of the Soviet Communist party opening in Moscow on March 30, Western observers said.

There is a growing feeling among Communist sources in Eastern Europe that the Kremlin has decided to place its relations with its Communist associates on an easier footing.

According to Bucharest Communist sources, the recent improvement in relations between the independent-minded Mr. Ceausescu and the Kremlin is due to a milder and more understanding Soviet attitude.

In the aftermath of the Polish workers' revolt last December in the northern Baltic provinces, the Soviet leaders did not back the use of force exercised by Mr. Gomulka. Instead they hastened to assure the new leader, Edward Gierek, of their support.

The new Moscow aim appears to be to pay more serious attention to the economic origins of tensions which arise in bloc states and not automatically to expect police action.

U.S. Will Withdraw 15 B-52s From Indochina Within Year

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuters).—The United States will pull 15 of its big B-52 bombers out of Southeast Asia within the next 12 months as part of its program of disengagement from the Vietnam war, Air Force officials said today.

No official figures are available but the United States is estimated to have about 50 of the eight-engine bombers in the Pacific area.

The 15 being pulled out are now stationed in Thailand and will be reassigned to Carswell Air Force Base in Texas.

The pullout was disclosed in a series of reassignments issued routinely by the offices of the three armed services.

They showed that another 30 B-52s, all old, will be placed in mothballs, that eight diesel submarines will be decommissioned and that more than 12,000 military and civilian jobs will be cut in bases throughout the U.S.

The changes are due to start in the spring and be completed by the end of March, 1972.

15 in Brazil Accused In 'Death Squad' Case

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 11 (AP).—A military prosecutor formally accused 15 Sao Paulo police officers of murder in connection with slayings attributed to the notorious "death squad," and demanded their arrest.

The prosecutor asked a military court to condemn the men to "death or life imprisonment." Three of the accused are inspectors, the highest rank for a police detective here. The others are investigators.

The death squad allegedly has "executed" numerous criminals it claims escaped justice in the regular courts.

Russia to Place Buoys In Sea to Collect Data

BORDEAUX, March 11 (AP).—Soviet scientists plan to place automatic buoys relaying oceanographic information in the Atlantic, it was announced here yesterday.

The buoys, which may be powered by beta-C isotope power generators to extend their life, will transmit data about the temperature and salinity of the sea and on energy transfer between the atmosphere and the ocean.

U.K. Unions Split Over Call For Massive Protest Strike

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—Organized labor in Britain was split wide open tonight over a call for a nationwide walkout protesting the Conservative government's anti-strike legislation.

The rift stemmed from rank-and-file anger over wages lost in a similar 24-hour protest demonstration ten days ago, as well as growing anxiety over widespread layoffs because of business stagnation.

The state-owned British Steel Corp. added to these worries with an announcement that five plants will be closed because of high costs and lack of business and 2,600 workers will lose their jobs. Almost 1,500 Rolls-Royce workers were laid off yesterday.

But despite the split, more than two million workers are expected to join the protest strike next Thursday, tying up the motor industry, the docks, bus and subway transport and much heavy manufacturing. Millions of dollars worth of production will be lost.

Britain's two biggest unions, the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundrymen, with 1.5 million members, and the Transport and General Workers Union, with 1.65 million, are staging the protest as they did the one on March 1.

Ranged against them are leaders of the Trades Union Congress, Britain's labor federation, with more than nine million members.

Leaders of the engineers and the transport workers have been trying to drum up support for the March 18 protest, but leaders of the Coal Miners' Union rejected the appeal in a 14-10 vote of its executive committee.

And Hugh Scanlon, militant boss of the Amalgamated Engineers, came back from York empty-handed after failing to win the support of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which groups 26 unions, including Mr. Scanlon's, with a total membership of 3.5 million workers.

Victor Feather, secretary-general of the Trades Union Congress, backed by a majority of its executive committee, holds that the public is fed up with strikes and the national walkout would boomerang against the union movement.

Mr. Scanlon hurried back from York to join Mr. Feather and other leaders of the union federation in a confrontation today with Prime Minister Edward Heath on the country's economic difficulties.

The union leaders told the government to take the brakes off the economy and the lid off wages if it wants cooperation in boosting flagging productivity.

Mr. Heath was supported in the meeting by Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber and Trade and Industry Secretary John Davies.

The meeting was held at the labor unions' request. Mr. Heath had similar talks with leaders of the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' organization, last Monday.

The government announced today that Henry Ford 2d will lunch with Mr. Heath and senior ministers Monday. A spokesman said the invitation was issued more than a month before the start of the current British Ford strike, now in its sixth week.

Rome Action Ends Strike By 200,000

ROME, March 11 (UPI).—Two hundred thousand employees of state-owned agencies ended a two-day-old strike 24 hours ahead of schedule tonight after the government promised speedy action on their demands for improved pay and working conditions.

The strike affected health insurance companies and Red Cross workers who provide much of the ambulance service in Italy.

Meanwhile, smaller scattered strikes closed industries throughout the country.

Museums and historical sites were closed by a strike for the fourth day today.

Rome gasoline distributors staged a second 24-hour strike this week to demand higher pay.

Bakers called a 24-hour strike tomorrow. A similar strike Tuesday cut production by 70 percent and left many households without bread.

Labor Under Secretary Mario Toros went to Milan to meet directors of the Autobianchi car factory and its 4,000 striking employees. Incidents of violence have occurred on the picket line at the Fiat subsidiary.

The 1,200 employees of the Vittorio Emanuele Hospital in Catania, Sicily, began a strike today. They have not been paid since the end of January.

Employees of the Italian Atomic Energy Committee struck for 13 hours. Unions called a 24-hour general strike in the province of Naples to demand reforms in housing and social welfare.

U.S. Says Peking Has 14,000 Troops In Northern Laos

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP).—Red China still has about 14,000 troops in Laos and a small number in North Vietnam but shows no sign of sending them into action, Defense Department sources said yesterday.

The Chinese contingent in northern Laos includes five regiments of anti-aircraft troops, according to latest intelligence estimates, but it is doubtful that the regiments are at their usual strength of about 800 men each.

These anti-aircraft personnel, while they could be used with profit by Hanoi right now, are guarding a road China is building in the north. It runs from China into Laos and toward northeast Thailand.

For fear of provoking China into taking a more active role in the Indochina war, U.S. planes have avoided bombing the Chinese road still under construction.

As for North Vietnam, the Pentagon characterized the Chinese troop presence there as currently "negligible." At the height of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, about 40,000 Chinese troops were believed to be there to repair damage.

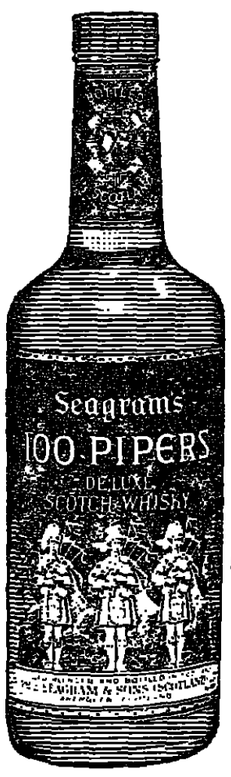
French Strike Cost

PARIS, March 11 (Reuters).—Strikes cost France 1,700,000 working days last year, the lowest figure since 1965, the Labor and Employment Ministry said today.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	12	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	6	41	Snow
ANTARA	8	46	Overcast
ATHENS	12	53	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	2	37	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	0	32	Snow
BRUSSELS	5	41	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	—1	30	Snow
CAIRO	23	73	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	33	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast
FLORENCE	11	52	Sunny
FRANKFURT	4	39	Snow
GENEVA	6	43	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	—4	25	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Rain
LISBON	12	53	Overcast
LONDON	3	46	Overcast
MADRID	—9	48	Very cloudy
MILAN	12	53	Sunny
MONTREAL	—6	22	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—5	23	Snow
MUNICH	—1	30	Snow
NEW YORK	3	38	Cloudy
NICE	12	53	Sunny
OSLO	1	34	Sunny
PARIS	7	47	Overcast
PRAGUE	—3	27	Cloudy
ROME	12	53	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	0	32	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	18	66	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Very cloudy
VIENNA	2	36	Rain
WARSAW	—3	27	Overcast
WASHINGTON	12	53	Sunny
ZURICH	2	36	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.

100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.

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Senate Vote Slated for Today

Congress Speeds Social Security Increase

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Congressional leaders agreed yesterday to rush through Congress and send to the White House next week legislation that would raise social security benefits 10 percent, retroactive to January. The first vote will come in the Senate tomorrow.

The decision to speed action means that the long-promised increase will go into the mails no later than July 3. But it also means that final congressional action on welfare reform is certain to be delayed for many months, a major disappointment to the White House.

The benefit increase will provide more than $3 billion in cash payments this year to 26 million persons on the rolls. A lump payment in July will make up for February through June.

The strategy to speed congressional action required splitting away the benefit rise from welfare reform legislation, which is confronted with months of controversy.

When Congress convened, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, put the benefit increase and the administration's welfare reform proposal into one bill. President Nixon was pleased because he thought the move insured speedy action on welfare reform, which was Mr. Mills's purpose.

But chances for quick action on welfare reform dwindled after President Nixon advocated a revenue-sharing plan that would grant virtually unrestricted federal funds to state and local governments.

Revenue Sharing Opposed

Mr. Mills's committee has jurisdiction over revenue sharing as well as social security, and Mr. Mills and other senior committee members oppose revenue sharing.

When the President mounted a campaign to pressure the committee into approving revenue-sharing legislation, Mr. Mills responded by searching for ways to expand the President's welfare reform bill to include more fiscal relief for states and counties.

But fashioning welfare reform legislation into even a partial substitute for revenue sharing was easier said than done, and Mr. Mills's committee still is grappling with the problem, with final action weeks off.

With pressure mounting for action on the benefit increase, Sen. Russell B. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, came up with a plan for splitting the two proposals, to which Mr. Mills has agreed.

Sen. Long will ask the Senate tomorrow to attach the social security bill to a House-passed measure to raise the national debt limit. That will meet the constitutional requirement that all bills dealing with taxes must originate in the House.

After Senate passage, the legislation will be cleared by a House-Senate conference.

In addition to the benefit increase, the legislation will raise payroll taxes on millions of employees and their employers by raising the earnings to which the tax applies to at least $9,000 a year. Only the first $7,800 is taxed now.

© Los Angeles Times

3 Democrats Close in Poll on '72

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 11.—With the nation's first presidential primary just one year away, the Democratic race is wide open with three possible candidates in close contention as the top choice of Democratic voters for the nomination.

In the latest Gallup survey, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine has the choice of 26 percent to 25 percent for Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and 21 percent for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. The current findings represent a 7-point drop in support for Sen. Muskie since a late November survey, a 6-point drop for Sen. Kennedy—but a 4-point gain for Sen. Humphrey.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota shows gains in the latest survey, with his support having increased from 2 percent in November to 5 percent today. Sen. McGovern still suffers from the fact that he is relatively unknown to many voters.

Interviewing for the latest survey was conducted Feb. 19-21, shortly following Sen. Kennedy's defeat as majority whip and Sen. McGovern's announcement of his candidacy for the presidency. A total of 1,571 adults were interviewed in person in more than 300 localities across the nation. This was the question asked:

"Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the Democratic party in 1972. Which one would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for president in 1972?

Following are the top choices of Democrats compared with those recorded last November following the congressional elections:

	Latest %	Nov. %
Muskie	26	33
Kennedy	25	31
Humphrey	21	16
McGovern	5	2
Lindsay	5	4
McCarthy	4	6
Others,		
No preference	14	8
	100%	100%

In the first test following the 1968 presidential election (in February 1969), Sen. Kennedy led Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie by a wide margin—45 percent to 21 percent for Sen. Humphrey and 17 percent for Sen. Muskie.

In a survey conducted soon after Chappaquiddick, in the summer of 1969, Sen. Kennedy's support fell off sharply while Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie made corresponding gains.

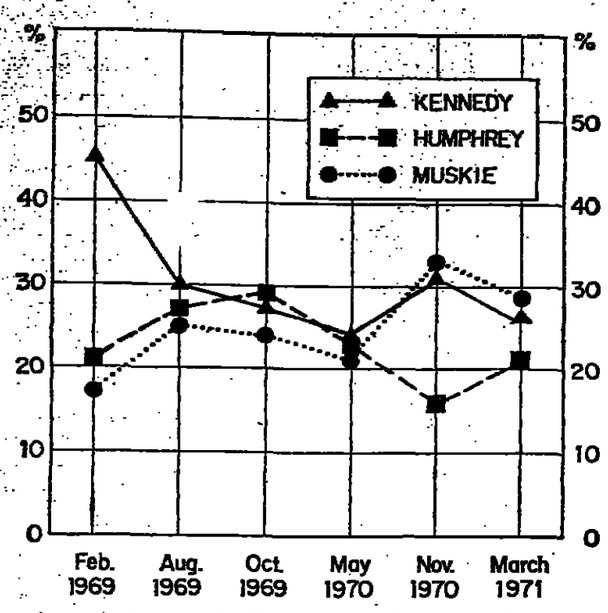
The three men stayed in close contention until the 1970 congressional elections. Following the congressional elections, support for Sen. Humphrey declined and the race was briefly a two-way affair between Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Muskie. Since November as shown, Sen. Humphrey has picked up support and now vies closely with the other two men.

Sen. Muskie easily tops the list of choices of independents, receiving more than twice the votes given the next man, Sen. Kennedy. Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York is now in third place, having moved ahead of Sen. Humphrey since November among independents. Sen. McGovern has registered gains among independents as well as among Democrats.

Here are the latest preferences of independence and comparison with November:

	Latest %	Nov. %
Muskie	31	33
Kennedy	13	16
Lindsay	11	8
Humphrey	8	12
McCarthy	9	8
McGovern	7	1
Others,		
No preference	21	22
	100%	100%

The fact that a potential candidate makes a relatively poor showing one year before the primaries does not rule out his chances to capture his party's nomination. Gallup polls covering the last 30 years provide dramatic examples of candidates who, in a short period of time, have moved from virtual obscurity to win the nomination or to challenge the front-runners.



The three top nomination choices of Democratic voters.

In Senate Testimony

Police Aide Says Data Banks Need Not Infringe on Privacy

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—A senior New York State police official said yesterday that computerized personal information systems can be effective without infringing on the privacy of the individual citizen.

Dr. Robert R.J. Gallati, director of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System said that such systems "are essential for the administration of criminal justice." But they can be operated, he said, "with adequate security against unreasonable invasions of individual privacy."

"Indeed, I believe that they can be so developed and operated as to provide new dimensions of personal freedom and protection for civil liberties and constitutional rights."

Dr. Gallati's testimony before Sen. Sam J. Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights was in marked contrast to earlier testimony that dwelled on the potential for inequities due to mistakes or erroneous information, blackmail through the use of confidential data, and the "chilling effect" of surveillance of political beliefs and action.

In other testimony yesterday, Robert P. Bigelow, a Boston attorney who is an officer of the Association for Computing Machinery, recommended that a federal agency, reporting to the Congress, be authorized to provide standards for personal data banks maintained by the government.

New Panel Urged

Caxton C. Foster, professor of computer science at the University of Massachusetts, also urged the Congress to "establish a regulatory commission with full powers over the collection, use, and dissemination of personal information," including that in the private sector.

In addition, Leslie Huckfield, a Labor member of the British Parliament, said he had introduced a bill to set up a data bank tribunal and an independent data bank inspectorate. They would grant licenses and check on the standards of accuracy and use of computerized information to prevent the evolution of what he called "a true goldfish-bowl society."

Dr. Gallati, who heads an independent agency reporting directly to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, cited the experience of his organization, known as NYSIIS, as evidence that personal privacy can be protected.

NYSIIS provides information on persons and crimes from its central computer through a teletype network to 3,600 criminal justice agencies in New York State.

It also uses the computer to analyze information and evidence related to crime. Since 1968, it has been connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center and is planning similar connections with New Jersey and New England systems.

Dr. Gallati said that personal privacy is protected by limiting the users of NYSIIS, restricting the type of information programmed into the system, forbidding unauthorized disclosure, and by permitting an individual to see his own file and to make corrections.

NYSIIS has adopted the "forgiveness principle" that puts into the computer file only records of persons considered likely to be criminal repeaters rather than files on several million other criminals.

Samuelson Labels Subsidy By U.S. of SST 'Disaster'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP). — America's supersonic transport project is economically unsound and continued subsidy of the plane would be "an economic and human disaster," the Senate Appropriations Committee was told today.

Nobel Prize-winning economist Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, now on the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, testified he can see no part of the SST project that makes economic sense.

"Sober experience shows that when one does not cut one's losses early on what is essentially an economic enterprise, one sinks deeper and deeper into the mire," Mr. Samuelson said.

He said that when the nation learns it can sell only 50 instead of the 500 SSTs now projected "it will be too late to recover the lost resources."

Kennedy Confident

Mr. Samuelson was introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who told newsmen, "I think we have the (Senate) votes" to kill further federal spending for development of SST prototypes.

Mr Samuelson said there is no guarantee the project would have a favorable effect on the U.S. balance of payments as advocates claim and that scientists could learn as much about performance and environmental effects from existing military aircraft.

"The sums squandered would be relatively ineffective," he said, referring to the new jobs that would be created.

Two cabinet members, the nation's major airlines and the AFL-CIO pleaded with the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday not to give up on the SST.

Critics, led by Sens. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., and economist Arthur Okun argued against the project. Warm support came for continued government assistance from AFL-CIO president George Meany, Pan American World Airways president Najeeb Halaby, Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe and Treasury Secretary John B. Connally.

The government wants to help the Boeing Co. of Seattle and General Electric put two prototype models into the air by March, 1973.

Government's Share

By this March 31, the government will have laid out $866 million of its share, leaving $477 million in federal money still to come by the end of fiscal 1974.

The question before the committee is whether to provide the $156 million—out of the $477 million—needed to carry work forward through the end of this fiscal year. Present funding goes only to March 31 as a result of Sen. Proxmire's efforts last year to block the project.

Sens. Proxmire and Percy said they are highly skeptical that the airlines will be able to finance purchases of the plane by private means, and they fear the government will be asked to finance production models of the plane.

Mr. Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former President Johnson, challenged the notion that failure to build the SST would destroy potential jobs or hurt U.S. balance of payment because the money would flow to other job-creating investments.

15% in Boston Are on Relief

BOSTON, March 11 (UPI).—Boston has 15 percent of its population on welfare, the highest percentage of any large city in the United States.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced the figure yesterday. The percentage edged New York's 13 percent.

More than one out of every 10 persons in the large cities are on welfare, HEW said in a report on the welfare population in the nation's 20 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Athens Paper Bombed

ATHENS, March 11 (Reuters).—A home-made bomb exploded in the offices of the pro-government Athens newspapers Estia today, causing damage to printing installations but no casualties.

Miss Devlin Returns With 'Sizable Sum'

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—Miss Bernadette Devlin, Northern Ireland Republican member of Britain's Parliament, returned from a lecture tour of the United States today and said she raised "a sizable sum" for Belfast socialists who sponsored her trip.

"But I'm not saying what it is," Miss Devlin told newsmen. She said she gave 38 lectures in the United States—"and there was only a little hostility shown toward me by the American people."



Associated Press

RELIGION ON THE RAILROAD—In what is billed as a commuters' Lenten special, the Rev. Malcolm Bertram delivers a sermon on a morning commuter train of the Long Island Railroad. The first of three such weekly sessions, the service was held in the train's rear car. The Rev. Bertram, pastor of the Community Church of Syosset, N.Y., tries to make his sermons relevant to the life of the commuter.

Using Magnetism as Propellant

U.S. Backs Research on 1,000-MPH Train

MENLO PARK, Calif., March 11 (AP).—The U.S. government is backing research on a passenger train that would travel up to 1,000 miles an hour through a tube containing thin air and be propelled by electrical magnets chilled to 450 degrees below zero.

A $121,337 Department of Transportation grant to determine the feasibility of such a system was announced yesterday for Stanford Research Institute which is working on the project.

An institute spokesman said that this was the first time that the U.S. government had taken a financial interest in research on the concept, which has been studied in the United States and Japan for several years.

The objective is a pressurized train that would roll on rubber tires until it reached a 50-mile-an-hour speed through a tube where a partial vacuum had been created to minimize air resistance. Then the vehicle would be lifted off the ground by magnetic forces and would whiz silently through the thin air.

Magnets spaced the length of the train would interact with opposing magnetic forces in an aluminum guide strip to lift the cars about a foot above the guideway and keep them centered.

A 500-foot-long test guideway nearing completion at the institute's headquarters here will be used for testing a one-fiftieth-scale model after at least a year's work on a feasibility study, a spokesman said.

The Federal Railroad Administration wants the study to aim at a safe, smooth, quiet and pollution-free ride.

The method of propelling the trains and the ways of achieving temperatures near absolute zero to make the magnets superconductive will be two areas of study, institute scientists say.

Jet engines, rocket motors and other driving forces have been considered to power the trains, but researchers say that they favor a linear-induction motor, using the same electric forces that hold the train suspended in air to pull it forward.

"A phase on an aluminum thrust rail—like the third rail of a subway—pushes a corresponding phase on the vehicle to move it something like a surfer's board moves as it catches each wave," Dr. Ayeh Samuel of the Stanford facility said.

Liquid helium, either liquefied aboard the train or from stations, along the route, probably would be used to attain the desired low temperatures for the most efficient operation of the magnets, the scientists say.

Nixon Urges Court, Prison Streamlining

Also Opposes Live TV in Courtrooms

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., March 11 (AP).—President Nixon urged today reform of the nation's courts and prisons "to resolve conflict speedily but fairly, to reverse the trend toward crime and violence, to re-instill a respect for law in all our people."

In an address prepared for the National Conference on the Judiciary here, Mr. Nixon also came out in opposition to the filming of judicial proceedings by the introduction of live television to the courtroom.

And he applauded judges who cracked down on courtroom disrupters—judges "who insist on order in their courts and who will not be bullied or stampeded by those who hold in contempt what this nation's judicial system stands for."

Mr. Nixon endorsed the idea of using "paraprofessionals in the law" to relieve judges of the handling of minor cases. "There are more important matters for highly skilled judges and prosecutors than minor traffic offenses, loitering and drunkenness," he said.

The President said what he termed "parajudges" could work under the supervision of trained attorneys and "deal with many of the essentially administrative matters of the law, freeing the judge to do what only he can do—to judge."

In a summary passage, Mr. Nixon also said:

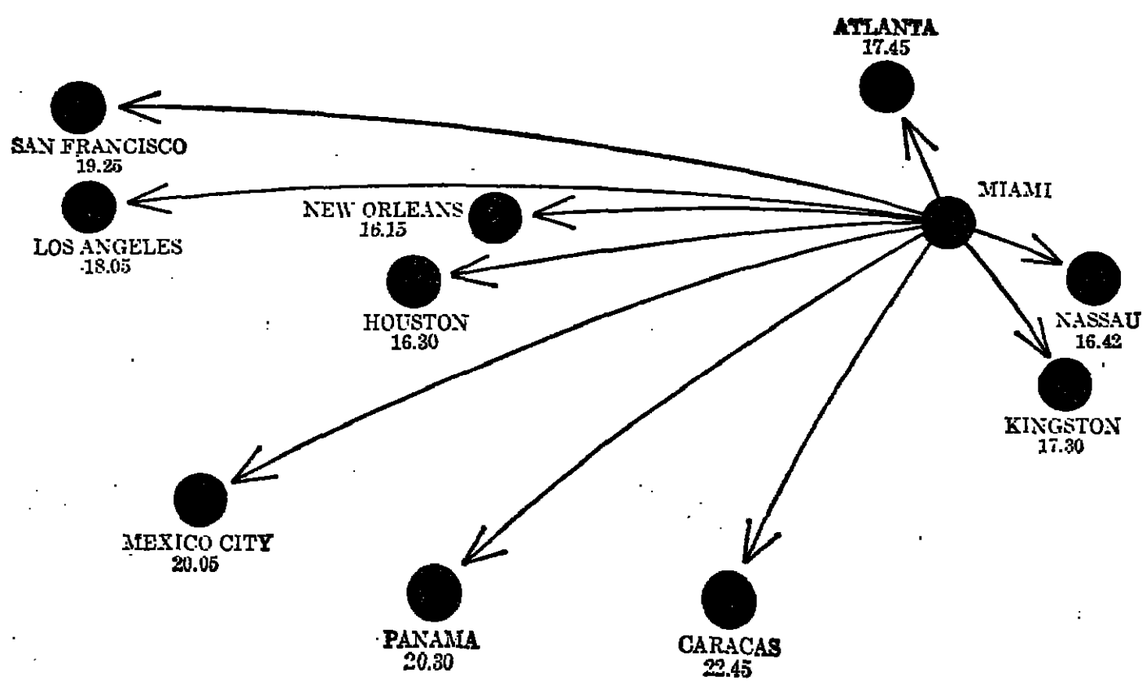
"We must change the criminal court system, and provide the manpower—in terms of court staffs, prosecutors, and defense counsels—to bring about speedier trials and appeals."

N.Y. City Drops Plan to Lay Off 6,500 Teachers

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—The New York City Board of Education has canceled plans to lay off 6,500 teachers, its money problems apparently resolved by a $25 million budget shift.

The board's decision was spurred by Controller Abraham D. Beame's accounting plan to transfer $25 million from next year's school budget to help bridge what is now reported as a $32.6 million budget gap.

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NASA Plans First Space Rescue Unit

To Back Skylabs During 1973 Project

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP). —The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has disclosed plans to develop America's first space rescue capability late next year.

It will be part of the Skylab program of prolonged space study that will follow in the spring of 1973 after conclusion of the Apollo lunar landing flights in 1972. At present, NASA has no capability to rescue astronauts if they get into trouble in space.

The rescue technique now planned will be made possible by equipping an Apollo spacecraft with two extra seats, installed beneath the three regular crew seats. If a space emergency arose, the modified Apollo rescue ship could be launched with a crew of two men instead of three.

It would rendezvous with the distressed Skylab vehicle and recover the three-man Skylab team.

Von Braun Gives Talk

The plans were disclosed by Dr. Wernher von Braun, NASA's deputy associate administrator for planning. He digressed from a prepared text of a talk before the American Astronautical Society to discuss rescue capabilities.

Skylab is a modified Saturn-rocket workshop which is to be launched into orbit around the earth. On the following day, three astronauts will be sent aloft in an Apollo spacecraft to remain in the Skylab for up to a month.

Two months after their return to the earth, they will be replaced by a second crew for a 56-day stay. A month after they return, a third crew will be sent up for a similar tour of duty.

Until recently, NASA had planned to launch the Skylab late next year, after completion of the Apollo-15, 16 and 17 missions. However, in January, the agency made it known at a congressional committee hearing that the Skylab launch scheduled has been put back to the spring of 1973.



Apollo-15 Lunar Roving Vehicle Delivered to NASA

KENT, Wash., March 11 (UPI). —The Apollo-15 moon buggy (above), a portable wire-wheeled car which will carry astronauts over the bumpy lunar surface this summer, was delivered to the space agency yesterday.

The battery-powered vehicle (above), bearing license number "Moon LRV-001 1971," was finished two weeks ahead of schedule by the Boeing Co.'s aerospace group here.

The buggy will take astronauts David R. Scott and James Irwin on three short exploratory trips during Apollo-15's moon mission. The spacecraft is scheduled for launch in late July.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will receive two more of the vehicles for the final missions in the Apollo series.

Robbing the One-Armed Bandits At Rate of $10 Million a Year

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 11 (UPI).—Nevada's one-armed bandits are being robbed of more than $10 million a year, casino operators complained yesterday.

Representatives of Las Vegas and Reno gambling interests told a state legislative committee yesterday that some slot-machine cheaters use hair spray, drills, wires, coins on a string, magnets, slugs, plastic discs, foreign coins, key-making devices—at least 50 methods in all.

"There are more ways to cheat a slot machine than tie a knot," lamented Les Kofoed, executive director of the Nevada Gaming Association.

The gambling officials testified before the Assembly Judiciary Committee in support of a bill which would allow casino operators to question and detain suspected cheaters without being held liable for suit.

Wayne Martin, an agent for casinos in Las Vegas and Reno, said the ten members of a California gang fly regularly to Nevada in their own planes. He said they cleared more than $1 million in one year by cheating slot machines.

Nevada's casinos won $575 million from gamblers last year.

U.K. Labor Leader Won't Run Again

LONDON, March 11 (UPI).—Richard Crossman, 63, former Labor government minister and currently editor of the leftist weekly New Statesman, announced today he will not run for re-election to the House of Commons in the next general election.

He gave no explanation. But political sources said because of his age—he probably would be 67 when the country votes again—he would be unlikely to be given a cabinet job if the Labor party should win. Mr. Crossman has represented the Coventry East voting district in Parliament since 1945.

Soldier Killings in Belfast Stir Angry House of Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

tives roamed the streets seeking the executioners of the three British soldiers.

Maj. James Chichester-Clark, prime minister of Northern Ireland, called for public calm.

"Many of us have memories long enough to warn us not only of the appalling consequences of murder and outrage but also of the risks of revenge and the chain reaction that follows," he said.

There were predictions that the killings, the high point in the violence which has washed over Northern Ireland for the past two years, were only the beginning.

It was not so much the deaths of three soldiers that shocked both Britain and Ulster—three other soldiers have died in street rioting and two policemen have been killed in recent months. It was the manner of their deaths.

The bodies of the three youths, all members of the Royal Highland Fusiliers, were found on a mountain road leading from Belfast to the airport. Each had been shot in the head at point-blank range.

While British troops sealed off a huge area, detectives and special Belfast police squads with forensic experts combed for clues. One theory had the youths, out for an off-duty beer, lured to death by Irish Republican Army gunmen.

Detectives sought a small red car filled with men that nearby residents reported leaving the area, their heads covered by blankets. Another car full of men also was reported at the same time.

But there were precious few clues—two partly filled glasses of beer in the ditch by the crumpled bodies, an empty revolver cartridge, trampled grass. That was all.

Security forces immediately attributed the killings to the "provisional" wing of the outlawed IRA underground guerrilla sworn to unite largely Protestant Northern Ireland with the neighboring Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Edmund Nowicki, Bishop of Gdansk, Is Dead at 71

WARSAW, March 11 (AP).—The Most Rev. Edmund Nowicki, 71, bishop of Gdansk, died in Warsaw last night, the Catholic newspaper Slowo Powszechne reported.

Bishop Nowicki was the only bishop in Poland's western and northern territories to have full or "ordinary" status. The other prelates are only apostolic administrators pending recognition by the Vatican of Poland's post-war frontiers.

The bishop was in the Nazi concentration camps of Dachau and Gusen during World War II.

Mariner T. Smith

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 11 (AP)—The Very Rev. Mariner T. Smith, OP, 64, who from 1954 to 1962 was procurator general of the Dominican order, died yesterday after a two-month illness.

As procurator general, he was legal representative and liaison officer between the order's headquarters in Rome and the Vatican. The post is second in the order only to the master general, who appoints the procurator general.

After his term as procurator general, he taught in Washington until returning last year to Providence College.

Henning Larsen

URBANA, Ill., March 11 (AP). —Henning Larsen, 81, an authority on Scandinavian literature and former provost and vice-president of the University of Illinois, died yesterday.

Mr. Larsen was born in Decorah, Iowa. He had been with the university since 1939. Mr. Larsen studied at Royal Frederick's University in Oslo from 1912-13 and from 1923-24. He received his doctorate from Princeton in 1924.

73 Contemporary Works Auctioned For $2.8 Million

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT). —Seventy-three Impressionist and modern paintings and drawings were auctioned last night at Parke-Bernet Gallery, setting records for several artists, including Salvador Dali, whose works are seldom auctioned.

The highest price was $210,000, paid by an unnamed New York collector for the last work produced by Cézanne—a watercolor entitled "Still Life" done in 1906.

The sale realized a total of $2.8 million.

Dali's record piece was "The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus," a 168-by-144-inch painting commissioned by Huntington Hartford in 1959 for his Gallery of Modern Art in Columbus Circle. It was bought by the Knoedler Galleries of New York for $100,000, presumably for a client. Dali's previous record had been $83,400.

U.S. Sky Guards Enroll Women

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI). — Several women sky marshals, armed with pistols and trained in karate and judo, soon will be taking their places beside the men assigned to prevent airplane hijacking in the United States, Customs Bureau sources confirmed today.

Bureau sources said that "several ladies" had been accepted for the program and would soon start a four-week training course at Fort Belvoir, Va. They will learn expert marksmanship and agility in hand-to-hand combat.

Whether they actually will be used aboard planes has yet to be determined, the sources said. Some of the present sky marshals are deployed on the ground at major airports, while others are used for examination of baggage belonging to passengers about to leave the country.

Civil Rights Leader Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

career came with the presentation in 1969 of the Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Young once said he was ready to work in President Nixon's administration—although he was never formally offered a job—but less than a month later changed his mind.

Mr. Nixon, he said, "does not need advice from Whitney Young, and Whitney Young has no desire to be a single black Moses."

He was critical of the Nixon administration, accusing it of flabbiness and inconsistency on racial issues.

"I have never seen the black community quite as disillusioned with any administration," he told a reporter last summer.

Although the National Urban League generally stood aside from the more dramatic activities such as sit-ins and picket lines—and consequently drew criticism from the militant black groups—the league played an important role in bargaining on behalf of Negroes.

While others had the confrontations on the streets, demonstrating for job equality and equal rights, the league workers prepared lists of Negroes ready to do the jobs they were demanding.

Latest estimates give the league more than 100,000 members across the United States.

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المكتبة الاصل

missary Flies to East.

Pakistani Sees Little Time To Prevent Nation's Division

KARACHI, West Pakistan, rch 11 (AP).—Air Marshal ghar Khan, former chief of the kistani Air Force, said today believed there were only about e or six days left to save Pakan from disintegration.

The air marshal, who visited e East Pakistani capital of cca last week, told a news conence here that Sheikh Mujir Rahman, leader of the Awa- League, is de facto ruler of a province.

The government of Pakistan is nfined to the headquarters of e martial law administration, said. From top to bottom, East kistan's civil service was act- on Sheikh Mujib's orders, he id.

Sheikh Mujib, he added, "was der great pressure to declare e independence of East Pakin, but he has been acting with reme moderation and is still ing to control the extremists his party."

The air marshal, who heads the herik Istiklal party, said the ly course left to maintain the ity of East and West Pakistan s to transfer power to Sheikh Mujib as leader of the largest elected party in the National Assembly.

Sheikh Mujib is the last link left in the rapidly loosening chain of unity, he said. "If that is demolished, we cannot say what will happen," he added.

Noting that President Mohammed Yahya Khan plans to fly to East Pakistan Sunday, he said he hoped his talks with Sheikh Mujib would succeed in maintaining a united Pakistan.

Meanwhile, reports from Dacca said East Pakistan's banking system came to a virtual halt today when three of the major banks controlled by West Pakistan stopped clearing checks.

The banks had been operating under a directive from Sheikh Mujib prohibiting the transfer of funds out of the East and limiting withdrawals to 1,000 rupees (about $212).

Dacca sources said the West Pakistan controlled banks have been under heavy pressure from withdrawals and it was feared they did not have the cash to cover checks drawn on them.

Meanwhile, in Karachi, panic-stricken East Pakistans, fearing a bloodbath in the growing crisis, thronged Karachi's airport today in a frantic effort to return to the East.

Emissary to Dacca

KARACHI, March 11 (Reuters).—A former defense minister flew to Dacca today at the start of a diplomatic offensive to try to end the constitutional crisis that threatens to split the country.

The ex-minister, Mr. Khurshid, the West Pakistan Awami League party leader, met President Yahya yesterday and observers speculated that he might act as a presidential emissary to Sheikh Mujib.

Tumor Removed From 8-Foot-Tall Woman in Texas

HOUSTON, March 11 (AP).—octors have removed a brain mor from a woman that had used her to grow more than ght feet tall.

The woman, Mrs. Delores Johnn, was reported today to be in rious condition following the ven-hour surgery performed at ethodist Hospital yesterday.

A hospital spokesman said the mor and the pituitary gland which it was growing were th removed.

Mrs. Johnson, 24, is 8 feet two ches tall and weighs 430 pounds.

Her doctors said that the reoval of the benign tumor of e pituitary gland was not kely to affect her height but should prevent blindness and ther complications. The tumor as causing pressure on the optic erve, resulting in vision difficulty and severe headaches.

Copts Appoint Surrogate

CAIRO, March 11 (Reuters).—Archbishop Anba Antonious of Sohag, southern Egypt, last night was appointed acting patriarch of the Coptic Orthodox Church until a new patriarch can be elected to succeed Pope Kyrillos VI.

$500,000 Holdup In Canada Airport

MONTREAL, March 11 (Reuters).—Three armed men took only 30 seconds to carry out a $500,000 robbery at Montreal International Airport today in suburban Dorval.

The armed and masked trio walked into an Air Canada cargo terminal shortly before dawn and shouted at 40 employees not to make a move. One trained a revolver on the workers and his accomplices walked into an unlocked cage which held a money shipment, gathering bags containing $140,000 in cash and the remainder in negotiable bonds. Police suspect an inside job.



Associated Press.

SPANISH TWISTER—A tornado which originated off Malaga roars along the beaches of Spain's Costa del Sol Tuesday at 35 mph. No casualties were reported.

Polish General Who Put Down Riots Relieved

WARSAW, March 11 (Reuters).—Poland's second-highest ranking army chief, Gen. Grzegroz Korczynski, 55, has been relieved of his post as a deputy defense minister for health reasons and will be transferred to another state office, the official news agency PAP reported today.

As chief inspector of territorial defense, Gen. Korczynski was in charge of internal security troops and, therefore, responsible for their use in helping police put down food price riots in Baltic coastal towns last December.

Reports circulating in diplomatic circles here said he had been absent from his office since early January. It was believed at that time that he had been removed in response to workers' demands for punishment of those responsible for ordering troops to fire during the disturbances in which 45 persons were officially reported killed and 1,165 wounded.

Puerto Rico Riot Leaves 3 Dead

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 11 (AP).—Three men, including the chief of the riot police, died here today during riots on the University of Puerto Rico campus sparked by students urging independence for Puerto Rico.

More than 200 students clashed with riot troops who had been summoned to the San Juan campus of the university after a fight between a member of an Army reserve training program and a demonstrator developed into a major fracas.

The head of the riot squad was struck by what was believed to be sniper fire.

The other dead, a policeman and a student, were also shot.

Portugal Is Game

LISBON, March 11 (AP).—In a bid to boost the country's expanding tourist trade, the Portuguese government has agreed to the building of three casinos in the southern region of the Algarve. A syndicate of eight Portuguese firms has announced plans for the casinos and adjoining hotels at a total cost of $35 million in the towns of Alvor, Vilamoura and Sotavento.

Vatican Bars Church Roles To Ex-Priests

Only Minor Duties Can Be Performed

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 11 (NYT).—The Vatican disclosed today that it had instructed bishops and superiors of its religious orders throughout the world to bar former priests from all sacerdotal functions.

The circular restated earlier bans on liturgical and pastoral functions by priests who have been unfrocked or who have resigned the priesthood. They also must not be permitted to preach, teach in seminaries or serve as principals in Roman Catholic schools.

It appeared that former priests may teach in parochial schools. The new instructions also confirmed an old canon law rule that they may hear the confession of a dying person and absolve him from his sins.

Procedure for Release

The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith also announced that it had introduced a new, simplified procedure for the release of priests from holy orders.

The Vatican also published an excerpt from a letter by Pope Paul VI that implied that the rule of celibacy was causing most of the present defections from the priesthood.

The Pontiff noted in the letter that "such a saintly institution as sacred celibacy" was at the center of controversy today and said that "the innumerable ranks of priests who have remained faithful to their commitments" must be encouraged.

"For this reason," the letter went on, "in a decision taken after mature examination we clearly affirm it as our duty not to permit that the priestly ministry be exercised by those who after putting their hands to the plow have looked back."

7 Hurt, 30 Arrested At Protest in Spain

BARCELONA, March 11 (Reuters).—Three civil guards and four policemen were injured last night after clashing with several thousand demonstrators at Santa Coloma de Gramanet near here. Police said 30 persons were arrested.

The demonstrators were calling for the Spanish national health service to build a clinic in the town. Police deployed a water cannon and opened fire when groups of demonstrators began stoning them.

In Sacramental Context

Lord Fisher Urges Trial Marriage Plan

LONDON, March 11 (UPI).—Geoffrey Lord Fisher of Lambeth, the former archbishop of Canterbury, said today that there was "a good deal to be said" for premarital sex.

In a book of essays published today and entitled "Touching on Christian Truth," the 83-year-old former primate of England recommended a revival of the ceremony of betrothal, a morally but not legally binding contract to marry, which would allow for engagement "with a practical meaning."

"There are some young people today for whom, for many good reasons, marriage is not an immediate possibility," Lord Fisher said.

"If they come to feel that to anticipate marriage is not necessarily blameworthy, but is called for as part of their committal of themselves to one another, there might be a good deal to be said for the revival of betrothal as a real and significant social and religious custom, with a practical meaning," he said.

"It would, in fact, be a sacramental act made, as indeed [is] marriage itself, essentially by the two persons, the two parties to the betrothal, themselves.

"After that, sexual intercourse between them would not be regarded as in the moral sense fornication," said Lord Fisher, who served as archbishop of Canterbury from 1945 until his retirement in 1961.

He said that the Church of England could not make the change alone but would need the agreement of other churches in Britain "with or without the consent of the Church of Rome."

A spokesman for the Church of England said that Lord Fisher's proposal was neither the policy of the Church of England nor likely to be adopted.

Mrs. Bozell Tries to Slap Feminist Over Virgin Birth

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP).—Patricia Buckley Bozell, the sister of Sen. James Buckley, New York Conservative, and of William F. Buckley, rightist editor and writer, ran through an auditorium at Catholic University last night and tried to slap militant feminist Ti-Grace Atkinson as she was addressing an audience of about 800 students.

Running out again, Mrs. Bozell knelt on the sidewalk, said a rosary, stood up and shouted at the building in which Miss Atkinson was speaking: "To hell with Catholic University."

Miss Atkinson spoke at the school's Maloney Hall while another audience in the nursing auditorium watched her on closed-circuit television. About 1,500 persons attended benediction at the adjacent National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception to protest Miss Atkinson's campus appearance. Smaller groups picketed and handed out leaflets denouncing her.

Only students and press were permitted to enter Maloney Hall—Mrs. Bozell entered on a Triumph magazine press pass. Mrs. Bozell's husband, Brent, is Washington editor of Triumph.

Most of the protesters believed that Miss Atkinson had, in a previous speech at Notre Dame University, questioned the virginity of Mary. However, at the moment at which Mrs. Bozell assaulted her, Miss Atkinson was telling her audience that her thesis depended on the idea of the virgin birth, and that Mary was, therefore, more "used" than she would have been had she participated in a sexual conception.

"I can't let her say that," Mrs. Bozell shouted as she ran forward to hit Miss Atkinson on the podium. As she swung, she apparently hit the microphone before she could make contact. Miss Atkinson raised her hand to ward off the blow. Miss Atkinson said afterward that she had thought, "until I saw her face, that she was running forward to kiss me. That happens sometimes."

"I want to say something about that," Miss Atkinson said quietly when Mrs. Bozell had left. "I'm not so sure that if I were that lady—her age—I would not have done something similar. It's the most painful thing for them to hear me say, because if it's true, a lot of women have been had. I hope we can turn her around."

Later, she said that she had cut her talk short because Mrs. Bozell had made her feel "too emotional. I couldn't go through with it. That woman has been so destroyed—that face, I've seen it in so many churches, the hysteria, the desperation. I felt for her. So much pain I've caused her. It's outrageous that it's the women who are the sufferers."

It was the dramatic climax of a battle at Catholic University, which turned into a student free speech movement versus the church school's right to rule on what campus speakers say about church doctrine.

University president Clarence C. Walton had banned Miss Atkinson from speaking on the ground that she had blasphemed the doctrine of the virginity of Mary. But the undergraduate and graduate student governments took the issue to court and U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith jr. ruled that Miss Atkinson was constitutionally guaranteed access to a speaker's platform at the university.

Bonn Pressed To Pay Local Costs of GIs

BONN, March 11 (UPI).—The United States proposed today that the West German government pay part of the local operating costs of the American armed forces.

German sources said that the suggestion was made by Nathaniel Samuels, American under secretary of state, in two days of negotiations with Alex Herbst of the German Foreign Ministry.

The two men are working out a new agreement whereby the West German government offsets about 80 percent of the local expenses of the American armed forces stationed in this country.

Until now, the Germans have offset American local costs by buying up to $750 million worth of military equipment or Treasury bills from the United States annually.

Principle Proposed

Mr. Samuels proposed that the Germans now accept the principle of appropriating funds to pay certain local costs directly, one item suggested was the electricity used by the Americans, while another was the salaries of local labor, German sources said.

American Embassy officials refused to confirm the report, but limited themselves to a communiqué stating that the talks would be resumed in Washington in the middle of April.

Mr. Samuels scheduled meetings tomorrow with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Food and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl and Ernst Wolf Mommsen, the Defense Ministry's state secretary for procurement.

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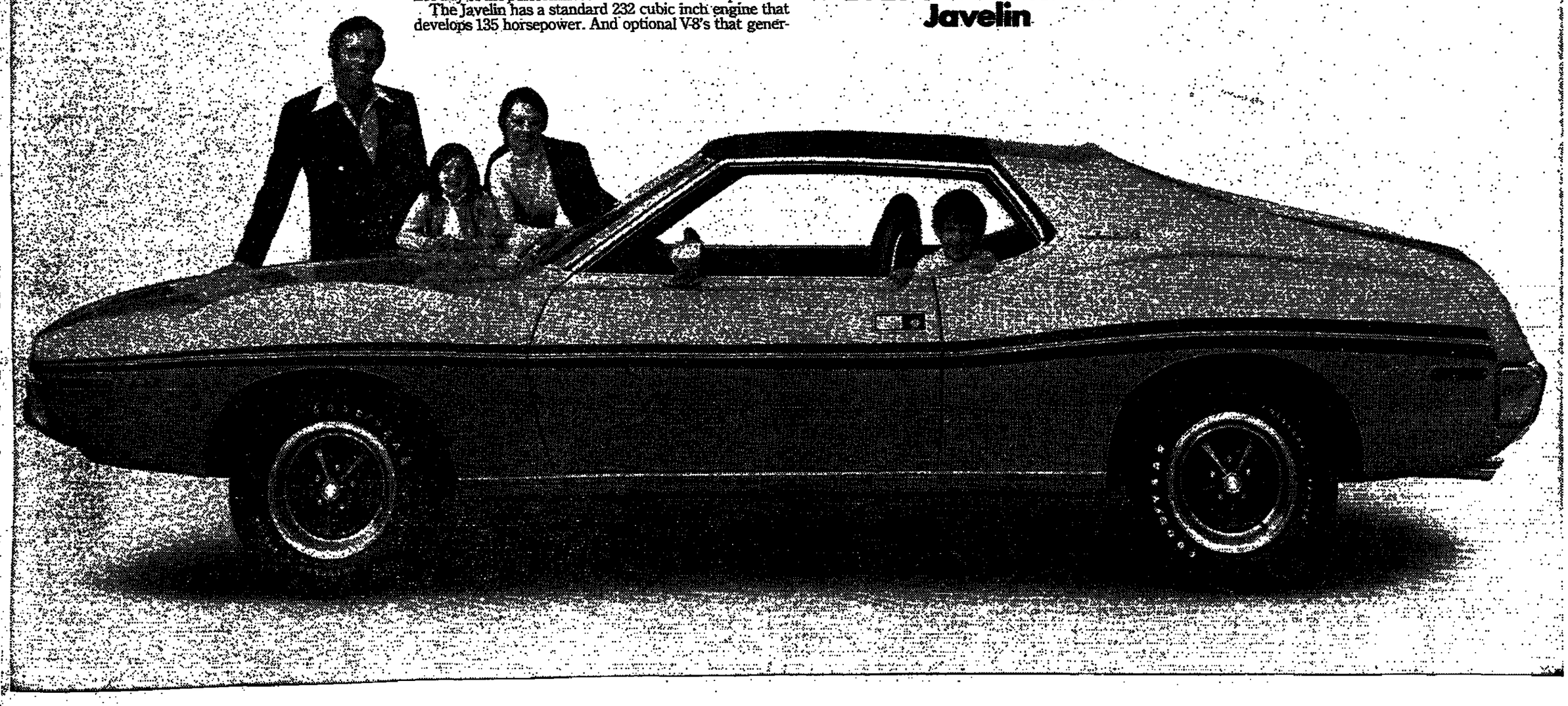
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Page 6— Friday, March 12, 1971

Ray of Hope for India

Out of the turmoil and terror of India's election campaign is emerging a substantial victory for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. And this offers a ray of hope for a much-troubled nation—not particularly because it was Mrs. Gandhi who won, and not only because it was something striking that elections could be held at all. Rather, there is the prospect now of a new party system to replace the fragmenting legacy of the independence movement, and of a government with a majority and a mandate.

Whether these will be sufficient to cure the manifold ills of this vast land is known only to India's many gods. There are still the language problem; a number of religious problems, including the cow problem; the caste problem; many regional problems and, above all, the problem of matching India's resources to its rapidly expanding population. All of these have induced tumult and shouting, and many violent deaths.

Central to the resolution of any of these dilemmas, however, is the restoration of confidence in, and the authority of, the national government. It was that which held India together during its initial trials, when Jawaharlal Nehru, by the power of his personality and the mystique of independence, presided over the ill-matched agglomeration of peoples and ideas which made up the Congress party. After his death, because of the absence of any towering figure the party began to dissolve into its natural components—and India itself threaten to dissolve into those elements which comprise its rich and complex culture.

Mrs. Gandhi was not given much credit, outside India, for either administrative skill or political dexterity. She precipitated an open split within the Congress party that seemed to threaten a government of blocs and cliques, one that could hardly cope with the vigorous political activity within the various states—activity which was nationally divisive to the point of virtual separatism in some areas and mere chaos in others.

But Mrs. Gandhi and her New Congress party were clearly able to project something to the mass of India voters, something that elicited trust and confidence and went beyond the parochialism of the quarrels among Madrassis, Bengalis, Punjabis and the rest, to create at least the core of a truly national government.

This is only an opportunity that has been afforded the new Congress party, not a guarantee. The problems still exist, and the 150,000 police and soldiers who guarded the polls testify to the explosiveness over which Mrs. Gandhi must preside. To have won that opportunity, however, is a triumph which is not far short of a political miracle. Perhaps she and her party will be able to work more miracles on the substantive issues which divide and perplex their peoples. The world at large must hope so: India is too large a part of the common global lot to wish otherwise.



'These Helicopters Are Comparatively Safe, Aren't They?'

China Policy: Confrontation...

There is probably a large element of propaganda in last weekend's highly publicized visit of Communist Chinese officials to North Vietnam, as Secretary of State Rogers has suggested—just as there is no doubt a considerable measure of bluff in recent South Vietnamese threats to invade North Vietnam.

But it would be dangerous to ignore the warning that lies behind Peking's fresh promises of support for Hanoi. It is far from convincing to assert, as the President and State Department have done, that China has no reason to be concerned about the expanding war near its borders, or to assume that the Chinese would not react strongly to a further escalation. This country's own sensitivity to Soviet military activities in the Caribbean area should engender at least some understanding of the Indochina situation as viewed from Peking.

The massive Chinese intervention in Korea in 1950 in response to General MacArthur's approach to the Yalu followed warnings strikingly similar to those that are emanating today from Hanoi and Peking. Today the administration's movements and threats in Southeast Asia can only have an effect directly contrary to Mr. Nixon's avowed goal, as expressed in his State of the World message, of improving relations with Communist China.

There can be little hope of rapprochement with China as long as Peking perceives an expanding American threat on its borders. An essential first step toward removing this obstacle would be a firm disavowal by Washington of any intention to invade the Chinese-border state of North Vietnam, or to give military support to such an invasion by the South Vietnamese.

...Negotiation...

Among the more hopeful signs of an evolving new China policy in Washington is President Nixon's recent hint that the administration is preparing to drop its opposition to Peking's membership in the United Nations. The New York Times has long argued that it is essential for the development of peace to engage a government that represents one-quarter of mankind in the deliberations of the world organization.

But in discussing China's UN role in his State of the World message, Mr. Nixon insisted that the Republic of China on Taiwan —a government still dominated by mainlanders—must retain its membership also.

The trouble with this proposal, in the way it is formulated, is that it is unacceptable to both Peking and Taipei. Both governments insist that the island and the mainland are one. Both claim to represent all Chinese. Given a simple choice between these two intransigent rivals, members of the United Nations are swinging toward support of Peking.

For the first time in 20 years, a majority in the General Assembly last year voted in favor of a resolution that would have seated Peking and ousted Taipei. Unless the United States soon comes up with a more viable alternative, it is only a matter of time before this resolution commands the necessary two-thirds majority—or the Assembly takes action to permit it to be adopted by a simple majority.

The United States would have a stronger case if it placed emphasis on the rights of the 12 million Taiwanese to independent representation, as Taiwan, in the world organization. A one-China, one-Taiwan policy would surely not win immediate acceptance in Peking, but it would carry greater weight in international forums than the "two-China" formulation that we among others have favored in the past.

...Cooperation?

The orbiting of Peking's second earth satellite in less than a year provides impressive evidence of the advance of Communist China in war-related technology. It hardly needs underlining that a rocket capable of orbiting a sputnik could also deliver a hydrogen bomb to a distant target on earth.

But a nation's power and prosperity also require highly developed and extensive industries producing the steel, the electricity, the oil, the machinery and the modern consumer goods which are the stuff of contemporary industrial civilization. Despite some improvements in recent years, all these industries in China are still far behind the levels of the United States and the Soviet Union as well as of several important smaller countries.

China is still today overwhelmingly an agricultural nation whose economic fortunes rise and fall each year depending upon the size of the grain crop. For that situation to change radically in the foreseeable future, China will need domestic stability and a willingness to join in cooperative efforts with other nations capable of supplying the technology and the capital that China does not have. In that basic fact lies the hope that realistic leaders in Peking will sooner or later join the world community on terms different from those implied by Peking's usual revolutionary rhetoric.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Dove Who Kept His Cool

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Consistency is by no means always a virtue, above all when dealing with foreign policy's changing kaleidoscope. The admirable thing about George Ball is not that he has been consistent in his attitude on Vietnam but that he fought for his views when they were unpopular and, now that they have become popular, refuses to let his emotions on this irrationally passionate subject distort his friendships or other opinions.

There has been more dramatic changeover among leading officials on the subject of Vietnam than has ever been the case on any other issue in U.S. history. This type of reversal started under Kennedy and continued through Johnson until Nixon.

In one or another degree it has involved such national leaders as Robert Kennedy, Defense Secretaries McNamara and Clifford, and Ambassador Averell Harriman.

Among those with whose personal views I am acquainted, the man who has been most steady, most forthright and most level-headed is Ball, the tough, intelligent lawyer who now heads an investment bank and who served Kennedy and Johnson as under secretary of state.

By picking one's way through unpublished State Department records one discovers that Ball created his own early-warning system even before a major U.S. military commitment. On Oct. 5, 1964, he wrote: "It is the nature of escalation that each move passes the option to the other side, while at the same time the party which seems to be losing will be tempted to keep raising the ante."

He proposed that Britain, Canada, the Philippines, Poland and India should be approached to help bring about a settlement but warned: "I do not suggest that we approach the French government. Certainly de Gaulle's policy will be to try to bring about United States disengagement at maximum, rather than minimum, cost to United States prestige. It is important that we design our plan of action in such a manner as to avoid having it appear as a French diplomatic victory."

In a memorandum to President Johnson on Feb. 12, 1965, he defined among precise objectives: "Our joint and sole aim is to secure and maintain the political independence and territorial integrity of South Vietnam so as to permit it to develop its institutions and live in peace with its neighbors free from outside interference . . . South Vietnamese independence, which is the birthright of every nation, large and small, should be internationally guaranteed."

Memo to LBJ

On June 18, 1965, Ball sent Johnson another memo: "Before we commit an endless flow of forces to South Vietnam we must have more evidence than we now have that our troops will not bog down in the jungles and rice paddies—while we slowly blow the country to pieces."

In a paper to Secretaries Rusk and McNamara (Feb. 12, 1966) he wrote: "There is no assurance that we can achieve our objectives by substantially expanding American forces in South Vietnam and committing them to direct combat. On the contrary, we would run grave risks of bogging down an indeterminate number of American troops in a protracted and bloody conflict of uncertain outcome . . ."

"We cannot ignore the fact that the war is vastly unpopular and that our role in it is perceptibly eroding the respect and confidence with which other nations regard us. We have not persuaded either our friends or allies that our further involvement is essential to the defense of freedom in the Cold War."

And, summarising his views, Ball wrote (March 21, 1966): "An effective strategy to cut our losses must be so designed as to make it clear: (A) That the United States has fully met its obligations to the South Vietnamese people and to the world, and (B) That it is the South Vietnamese people who have failed, not us."

When compared with the shrill sounds of many other political doves, Ball's views when he was alone in the administrative cote sound remarkably restrained. Even today his March 21, 1966, analysis closely approximates the philosophical rationale of President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy.

The singular thing about Ball's Vietnam position is that when he held considerable power he was not afraid to disagree with the majority. And now that he finds himself outside government amid a popular majority he refrains from stridency.

A Goat to Guard the Cabbage

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist could hardly have picked a worse time than the present to assert that there is no need for legislation to limit the government's power to gather information about its citizens and store it in computers.

Such legislation is not needed, Rehnquist said with a straight face, because abuses would be averted through "self-discipline on the part of the executive branch."

This may appear merely ludicrous, coming on top of the exhaustive accounts that have unfolded before Sen. Ervin's subcommittee of the Army's "self-discipline" in the widespread surveillance program that the "self-discipline" of the highest officials of the Johnson administration permitted them to approve and maintain.

But Rehnquist's assertion also appears disingenuous, since it was made on the same day that Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland told the subcommittee that last Dec. 10 Attorney General John N. Mitchell had transferred the "Project Search" system of electronic analysis and retrieval of criminal histories from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to J. Edgar Hoover's FBI. This transfer was not publicly announced, nor was it mentioned when LEAA announced a further grant of $1.5 million to Project Search on Dec. 16.

Mathias, long a student of the data-bank problem, said Mitchell's transfer order made no mention of the code of ethics for safeguarding data-bank information that had been developed by Project Search—a code that an FBI spokesman has termed "very objectionable," Mathias said.

The senator concluded that "these events add up to a quantum jump toward a national criminal justice data bank—a leap taken without full public knowledge or specific congressional authorization. It will probably be touted as a great advance for law enforcement. It may also be feared as a tremendous threat to individual rights."

Rehnquist's favorable view of government "self-discipline" ought also to be viewed against Mitchell's contention that the executive branch has an unlimited right to use electronic surveillance, without seeking the permission of or notifying any court, against persons or organizations the executive branch considers a threat to the national security, nor need the existence of such a bug or wiretap ever be acknowledged to the victim or to anyone, in the Mitchell view.

Further Omission

Supporting this doctrine in a long letter to The Washington Post, Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst quoted President Franklin Roosevelt's order of May, 1940, authorising the use of listening devices against "persons suspected of subversive activities." Kleindienst did not, however, quote Roosevelt's belief, stated in the order, that "under ordinary and normal circumstances wiretapping by government agents should not be carried on for the excellent reason that it is almost bound to lead to abuse of civil rights."

Nor did Kleindienst quote the part of the Roosevelt order that said the President had in mind "grave matters involving the defense of the nation." He did, however, cite Roosevelt's instructions that, even to protect national security, eavesdropping should be held to a minimum and limited "insofar as possible to aliens."

That is the crux of the matter. The Roosevelt order was aimed rather specifically at the threat of espionage and sabotage in the service of foreign powers, at a time when World War II already had begun: Mitchell and Kleindienst now claim for themselves the same power over domestic organizations like the SDS or the Black Panthers, or over American citizens who attack the government and its policies.

It is a vast leap forward in unchecked government power over citizens if it is concluded that these two kinds of "threat" are the same, and justify the same response.

In March, 1969, for instance, the Supreme Court pointed out that wiretapping without a court order had not been held unconstitutional in "foreign intelligence" cases—a term which clearly is narrower than "national security" and the use of which obviously drew a distinction between the two.

In fact, the constitutionality of eavesdropping without a warrant for either purpose has not as yet been upheld by the court.

Mitchell's doctrine of unlimited eavesdropping powers is making its way toward Supreme Court disposition. In the meantime, his view of it ought to be kept in mind when his assistants make large claims for government "self-discipline." They are asking us to set a goat to guard the cabbage patch.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1896

ROME—The dinner which Count Lanza, the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, gave last evening for the Emperor William is regarded here as a matter of considerable importance. It is looked upon as a public proof of the German friendship for Italy. It is certain that the members of the new cabinet are all favorable to an alliance with Germany, notably the Duke of Sermoneta, who is a personal friend of the Kaiser.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1921

PARIS—To facilitate the circulation of crowds in the Paris Boulevards, the Prefecture of Police, at the instigation of Mr. Paul Guichard, director of Municipal Police, has decided to try the American system of marking zones of traffic by means of lines two metres wide, painted red. Pedestrians and vehicles will be required to follow these lines under the direction of traffic policemen.

John Connally of Texas

Deep in the Heart of DC

By David S. Broder

AUSTIN, Texas.—His ancient enemies among the liberal Democrats of Texas say John B. Connally is right where he belongs, and right where they want him as secretary of the treasury in the Nixon administration.

His long-frustrated challengers in the Texas Republican party say it's fine for Mr. Nixon to have Connally aboard—if he's got a pledge that Connally will stick—but maybe not so great for them.

And his old allies in the Texas Democratic establishment say it will be harder for them to operate without Connally's help in 1972, but they suspect he will be back in their lives—in some role larger than that of a cabinet secretary.

Thus, in a variety of ways, the transported John Connally continues to dominate the minds and thoughts of Texas politicians as completely as he did during his six years as governor. Almost three months have passed since Mr. Nixon rescued him from the prosperous boredom of his Houston law practice, and the ground here is still trembling with the aftershocks.

The liberal Democrats who were never able to beat him, or come close to outsmarting him, are almost childlike in their joy. "It's duck soup now for us liberals," said ex-Sen. Ralph Yarborough, who spent a lifetime opposing Connally and now hopes to take advantage of his absence to win the governorship. "I've said for years that John Connally is a Republican, and now everyone knows I'm right."

Some Disagree

The liberals' pleasure at what they regard as the simultaneous exposure and removal of Connally is not shared by other Democrats.

"Having Connally in the Nixon administration makes it harder to carry Texas for the Democrats—and don't let anybody tell you different," says Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, the Connally protegé who is likely to lead the Texas delegation to the 1972 Democratic National Convention.

"Texas likes to feel it has a spokesman at the center of power," he says, "and it so happens that John Connally is probably smarter and more eloquent than anyone else in the Nixon administration. You'll hear him increasingly as the spokesman for the administration, and he'll be a better salesman for Nixon—especially in Texas—than Nixon is himself."

But Barnes believes Mr. Nixon may have to pay a high price to have this eloquent salesman hawking his wares in 1972. "Connally is tough enough to quit the administration if he can't get what he wants," Barnes says.

What Connally wants—in the judgment of Barnes and of almost every other Texas politician —is a chance to run for vice-president next year and later for President. And, they feel, he will go to either party that offers that chance.

"If he can't get what he wants from Nixon," Barnes says, "I guarantee you, he'll come out of that cabinet a Democrat. And then it might be interesting."

The GOP Watches

That same intriguing thought has crossed the minds of strategists for the GOP's Sen. John Tower and they have warned the administration that a blowup with Connally would be "catastrophic" for Mr. Nixon and the Republicans.

Tower, from all indications, has resigned himself to the likelihood that, as things stand, Connally will give backstage support to his protegé, Barnes, if Barnes, as expected, tries to oust Tower from the Senate next year.

The leader of the Texas GOP has loyally kept silent whatever private unhappiness he may have felt at Mr. Nixon's taking Connally into the cabinet. Tower has remonstrated with those Texas Republicans who regard the Connally appointment as a betrayal of their efforts to make this a two-party state.

His friends—emulating the senator in putting political practicalities ahead of personal feelings—say they would be well pleased if Connally formalizes his conversion to the Republican faith and is rewarded by Mr. Nixon with the No. 2 spot on the ticket. "That would be a great ticket for Texas," one of them said, "and a great help to this senator's re-election."

What haunts them is the possibility that Connally may try to cut himself a deal with the Democrats by quitting the Nixon administration and denouncing its economic policies before the 1972 election. "Connally is a good enough actor," said one Republican, "to pull off a second switch, and maybe make himself enough of a hero to the Democrats in the process that they'd give him the vice-presidency. I tell you, I hope Nixon really has a contract on that guy."

Whatever happens, the Texas politicians think John Connally has put himself in the catbird seat for 1972. Which is right where they'd expect him to be, of course.

Letters

McGovern's View

Partisan politics has no place in the determination of U.S. strategy in Indochina.

It is unfortunate that the one declared candidate for the Presidency in 1972—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota—has chosen to base his campaign on a deliberately divisive, irresponsible appeal to those very elements in our country who have frustrated and stymied the American fighting man in Southeast Asia.

Sen. McGovern's absurd suggestion that the President might be impeached because he has had the courage to face the Indochina situation boldly, to take measures to protect American lives and to deny victory to the enemy, does not merit serious consideration, much less national attention. It is the kind of suggestion that brings comfort only to Hanoi. In addition, the remarks made by the senator closely parallel those of Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's spokesman at the Paris peace talks.

Sen. McGovern fully realizes that he must capture headlines if he is to be considered a Presidential candidate. Admittedly, he does have a talent for rhetoric and now he has demonstrated to all that he is willing to sacrifice our national security and integrity and cloak his true motivation in his infamous rhetoric.

No rational human can truly believe that the Communists will release our men if we withdraw, for then there will be no bargaining position left for us.

The senator indicated that we can get out of South Vietnam safely any time we want. This is only one more immature tendency to flee reality and ignore responsibility. Is he willing to accept responsibility for the blood bath that will follow?

There is neither the time nor the place for political theatrics—we are speaking of a life and death matter. Would McGovern, if he were the President as he hopes to be, turn his back on the millions in South Vietnam and surrender? Would he expect Moscow and Peking to interpret such a surrender as a sign of American strength and determination?

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States know better —so should the senator. This is no time to talk of impeachment of a President who has the courage to make decisions that will bring our boys home while at the same time preserving the rights of free men.

This is the time to say "thank God" we have such President.

LEON G. TURROU,
Commander
VFW Post 605, Paris.
Paris.

Mount Scopus

In the International Herald Tribune of Wednesday, Feb. 24, I noticed an Associated Press photograph of a bulldozer on Mount Scopus. The caption attached is inconsistent with the facts. Mount Scopus has always belonged to Israel. The bulldozers have been working for the past two years to construct dormitories for students at the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University, which was established there in 1925. During the 19 years of Jordanian occupation this area continued to be an Israeli enclave under the armistice agreement. Because of the Jordanian refusal to accept this agreement the area remained inaccessible to Israelis until 1967.

No housing has been planned in this area because the slope here and all the way around the Old City is being developed into a park. In fact, the only housing being built in this particular part of the city on the other side of the park is a government subsidized Arab housing project. I have brought the above to your attention because it is not in accordance with the facts and particularly as this is now a sensitive issue.

TEDDY KOLLEK,
Mayor of Jerusalem.

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OPERA

wo French roductions of Tannhäuser'

By David Stevens

ARIS, March 11.—Wagner is not neglected in France to ge from two quite different ductions of "Tannhäuser" ed at two quite different an- nces in the last couple of ks.

ne, in Lyons, relied mainly on home company—the first of nce's "regional" troupes— mented by guests from Ger- ny and with a somewhat over- ded and didactic production ed at the city's new and rthful *théâtre populaire* an- nce.

n Rouen, the audience is some- ng else, basically conservative l reinforced by Wagner-starv- Parisians—the charge up Rue nne d'Arc to catch the 8:49 k. to Paris after the Sunday inee is an awesome spectacle. e the production was minimal, the principal voices were ruited from the front of to- 's Wagnerian ranks.

ut the Lyons performances e vocally attractive too, and least because of the com- y's own young singing actors. ny Barraud's duties this season ve ranged from Jenny in ahagonny" to Pamina in "The gic Flute," but just as she did try to imitate Lenya or nwarzkopf in these roles, nei- r did she pretend to be Nilsson Elisabeth. She simply adapt- the part to her own strengths, h pure tone and a convincing trayal of virginal innocence.

Louis Hagen William rescued a Landgrave Hermann from the sert of operatic boredom, ad- dressing the Warburg assembly with sonorous conviction, and Frantz Petri was a moving Wolf- ram, although the role really lies too high for him.



Scene from Act II of "Tannhäuser" in Lyons.

Different Values

The values were somewhat dif- ferent on alternate days in the heavy Lyons schedule, with Nancy Tatum a more traditional and full-voiced Elisabeth. The title role was shared by Hermin Es- ser, who acted fervently but often forced vocally, and Giselbert Kas- sel, secure but stolid.

The production, staged by Manfred Hubricht and designed by Wolfram Skalicki, was neo- Bayreuth augmented by projec- tions. The projections were clear enough, but more numerous than really necessary and drawn ap- parently from such diverse sources as Playboy magazine and stained-glass windows. Is a hunt- ing scene really needed once Wag- ner's horns have announced the final scene of Act I?

In Rouen such things hardly matter. Helga Dernesch showed why she is Karajan's preferred Brunnhilde, with glowing voice and natural stage presence as Elisabeth, while Ernst Kozub, despite an erratic start and a general lack of interest in stage comportment, gave a powerful ac- count of the Rome narrative. Victor Braun was a lyrical and intense Wolfram and Walter Kreppel brought a heavy authori- ty to the Landgrave's duties.

Rouen's veteran Paul Ethuin brought the same sweep and con- viction to this "Tannhäuser" as to the Ring cycle he conducted so admirably last season, while Theodor Guschlbauer, the young Austrian in charge of musical matters in Lyons, showed the same attention to detail that has distinguished his Mozart.

But despite the new permissive- ness on stage, the opening scene remains an embarrassment. It is a tossup whether Venusberg-on- the-Seine or Venusberg-on-the- Rhone was drearier. Nude or pseudo-nude ballet contortions do not an orgy make, and even this boldness was nullified by ec- centric costuming for Venus in both productions. But Ruth Hesse, in Lyons, gave a rich-voic- ed account of the role, despite being called on to writhe around on the floor a good deal.

Music in Italy

Rare Verdi Opera Offers Hints of Things to Come

By William Weaver

VENICE, March 11.—Venice's Teatro La Fenice, in recent years, has won the gratitude of Italian opera-lovers for its numerous, intelligent revivals of little-known, long-neglected works. Donizetti's "Belisario," Rossini's "Armida," and—earlier this winter—Mer- cadante's "Le Due Illustri Rivali" have been some of La Fenice's significant rediscoveries. This week it was Verdi's turn.

Verdi's "Il Corsaro," based on Byron's "The Corsair," was first performed on Oct. 25, 1848, in Trieste. The composer—contrary to established custom—was not present, and the opera was a failure. A few later productions did nothing to correct the first unfavorable view of the work. Some of the composer's letters suggested that he himself disliked "Il Corsaro" and was not unhappy at its disap- pearance from the stage.

But a concert performance of the piece, here in Venice eight years ago, and semi-professional productions in England suggested that "Il Corsaro" was worthy of the public's attention. So La Fenice was justified in giving the opera its first professional Italian staging in this century. The venture was clearly planned with care, and the result was more than worth the effort.

Anticipations

"Il Corsaro" lives. Though it is, obviously, not on the same level with the great Verdi masterpieces, the opera has vitality in every page. It is fascinating for its anticipations of later works—especially "Il Trovatore"—but it is interesting also in its own right. Each of the four major roles has at least one stirring or moving air, and the final trio is masterful, irresistible in its pathos. The opera, remarkably concise, also gives frequent evidence of Verdi's concern with orchestral effect and variety.

Though the tenor Giorgio Casellato Lamberti was officially indisposed, he sang with considerable style and, often, with heroic ring. The Greek soprano Vasso Papantoniou (heard here in December in the Mercadante revival) enunciated with greater clarity than before and was generally affecting, though the voice's constant vibrato is disturbing and tends to create a monotony of sound. Gulnara, reluctant favorite of the Pasha Seid, was dramatically interpreted by Andeles Gulin. Sometimes Miss Gulin exaggerated in showing off the sheer volume of her voice, but it was admittedly exciting to hear its warm richness. And, in the latter part of the evening, she was willing to reduce the decibels in order to achieve some characterization (her role is the fullest character in the work). Baritone Giuseppe Scandola—the pasha—also has a big, engaging voice, which—at first—he forced a bit. When he settled down, he sang beautifully and won a deserved ovation after his "jealousy" aria.

Carlo Franci, except for some exaggerated effects in the second finale, conducted a well-paced performance, effectively framed in Pier Luigi Pizzi's glowing, romantic sets. His costumes were also notable, in 19th-century Byronic-Turkish style. Alberto Fassini's staging was laudable for its economy of movement and for its tactful good taste.

The more you know about ancient architecture, the more you like the Acropolis



The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

Imported from Scotland

Artistic Approach to Tourism

By Hebe Dorsey

ARIS, March 11.—Art is tak- ing over from the Folies Ber- re as a local tourist attraction. It is the doing of Art-Extension, new firm which specializes in urs of artists' ateliers. The sit, which costs 50 francs, sually lasts all morning and in- ludes visits to three or four ainters selected by tourists from list of 70.

The founders of the firm are wo bright young people, Jean aimond and Isabelle Bohn, both f whom have had a serious art ckground. Mr. Raimond is the eat-grandson of Jean Dauber- le, who founded the art gal- y Bernheim Jeune in 1850. Miss n's parents are art collectors, pecializing in engravings and ing over 3,000 of them.

Mr. Raimond thinks that the market needs a new and more odern approach. "People are timidated by art galleries," he inted out. "They don't dare go and if they do, they're usually hamed of asking for prices." he whole system, he feels, needs isting off.

The agency is in contact with artists, including Lanskoy,



Cadiou

Planbert, Avati and Ackerman. Mr. Raimond readily admits that he gets a cut on purchases but he claims that, by going to the source, he is still 20 percent cheaper than the galleries.

Art-Extension is obviously not trying to cater to the Paris-by-Night crowds. It operates on a small, high-tone level. A mini but elegant bus with stylish chauffeur picks up a maximum of eight art-loving tourists and waits for them at each stop. A typical tour might include Cadiou, Ackerman and Avati (the latter is considered by many experts to be one of the outstanding French engravers).

Cadiou is a trompe l'oeil artist and his atelier alone was worth the trip. It is located in the Cité Fleurie du Boulevard Arago, a picturesque maze of *pavillons* with inner gardens, which was built with the remnants of the 1889 Exposition Universelle. Unfortunately, la Cité Fleurie, as La Ruche, is due for demolition. But Mr. Cadiou, who the day we saw him sported a fairly prickly humor, said that the 30 artists who live there won't move out—unless many militant.

Other ateliers open to visitors include those where Cezanne, Bonnard, Modigliani and Soutine once worked.

Mr. Raimond explained that the tours are only a small, promotional side of his agency. He has many more ideas. One, picked up in the United States, is art leasing to big companies. Five framed lithographs, for instance, rent for 150 francs a month. But his real aim is to get in touch with art collectors who come through Paris and have little time for shopping.

"We try to get them what they want at the best possible price. We're not against galleries," he added, "but we feel they're passé. As an agency, we have less overhead, we are not bound to push specific artists and we can be far more flexible and mobile."

• • •

The fashion business is getting to be an increasingly widespread adventure. Patou today announced that the firm has signed an exclusive contract with Saks, Fifth Avenue. As of this spring, Patou's ready-to-wear will be on sale in all the 25 Saks stores.

Lanvin is opening a new boutique in Geneva, on March 23, which has been decorated by Michel Boyer. He did the revamping job on Lanvin, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, as well as a great chunk of the Banque Rothschild.

Dior will show in Munich and Düsseldorf from March 19 to March 23. The shows, called "Elegance Dior," will offer a panorama of accessories, ready-to-wear, furs and couture. Meanwhile, on March 19, Emanuel Ungaro will fly to Krefeld, Germany, to receive Das Goldene Spinnrad (the golden spinning wheel) award presented to the best designer of the year by the city of Krefeld, near Düsseldorf.

On the Italian side, Cortina Moda, a joint fashion show of winter clothing, which includes models by Antonelli, Missoni, Caumont, Curiel, Picci, Ken Scott, Soldano, Carlo Palazzi and Livio di Simone, will be held for the first time at Cortina d'Ampezzo on March 20.

Balanchine Ballet

The first performance in Europe of the ballet "Who Cares?" by George Balanchine to music by Gershwin will be the feature of an all-Balanchine program of the ballet company of the Grand Théâtre of Geneva that will have its first performance March 28. Appearing with the Geneva company are Patricia McBride, Jean-Pierre Bonnefous, Marnee Morris and Karin von Aroldingen of Balanchine's New York City Ballet. Also on the program are "Divertimento" (Mozart), "Episodes" (Webern), and "Theme and Variations" (Tchaikovsky). Robert Irving, musical director of the New York company, will conduct the program, which will be repeated March 25, 26, 28, April 1 and 2.

Paris Movies: A Dramatic Debut for Director Aubier

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ARIS, March 11.—Pascal Au- bier, a young Parisian who ved as Godard's assistant, de several short films and ap- ared as a brooding, anarchist in sco Miklos's "Sirocco in nter," is now making an im- ing beginning as a full-fledged ector with "Valparaiso, Valpa- so," which has been selected the Cannes festival program. A novice with many ideas, he ends to show his film at a mber of American universities fore its official release—and fore disposing of its distribution ms. This week he submitted it critics, and it is a pleasure to port that it is a work of strik- originality and intelligence, rbing, provocative and timely.

A middle-aged man of letters, ing in bourgeois comfort near Havre, is a convert to Revo- tion, and he writes books that ase a set of jaded snobs. One y a mugneck wanderer, claim- g to be a revolutionary envoy, ppens along and quickly con- ces the ivory-tower dweller at he should transform his rds into action.

Therein lies the story. Aubier, artist not a vaudevillian, tures the downfall of a fuddled writer—who is hu- orously sincere, but not pant- g to take up the latest fad—a Kafka-esque nightmare. It a chillingly sinister expose of ntemporary intellectual pre- nsions and self-deceit. Alain ny, of noble mien, lends the le of the convert a fine sensi- ity and even a touch of pathos, vating it, with the author's d, above a mere caricature of ridiculous parlor pink. Laszlo abo, the Hungarian director, res as a hearty menace and rnadette Lafont as a siren in a vely executed seduction, done the Alt-When manner that dis- ys the stylistic range of the ector. The composition of ages and the color photography the late Patrice Poget are of fic beauty.

• • •

Jean Charrière, author of the -selling "Papillon," has now posed a screenplay about a diamond theft in Venezuela. "Popsy Pop" (at the Mercury), in which he enacts one of the robbers involved, Charrière, who resembles a combination of Jiggs of the comic strips and Lon Chaney without makeup, is no actor and he would have done better to remain behind the cameras to bolster his feeble scenario, allotting the role to Bernard Blier or Lino Ventura.

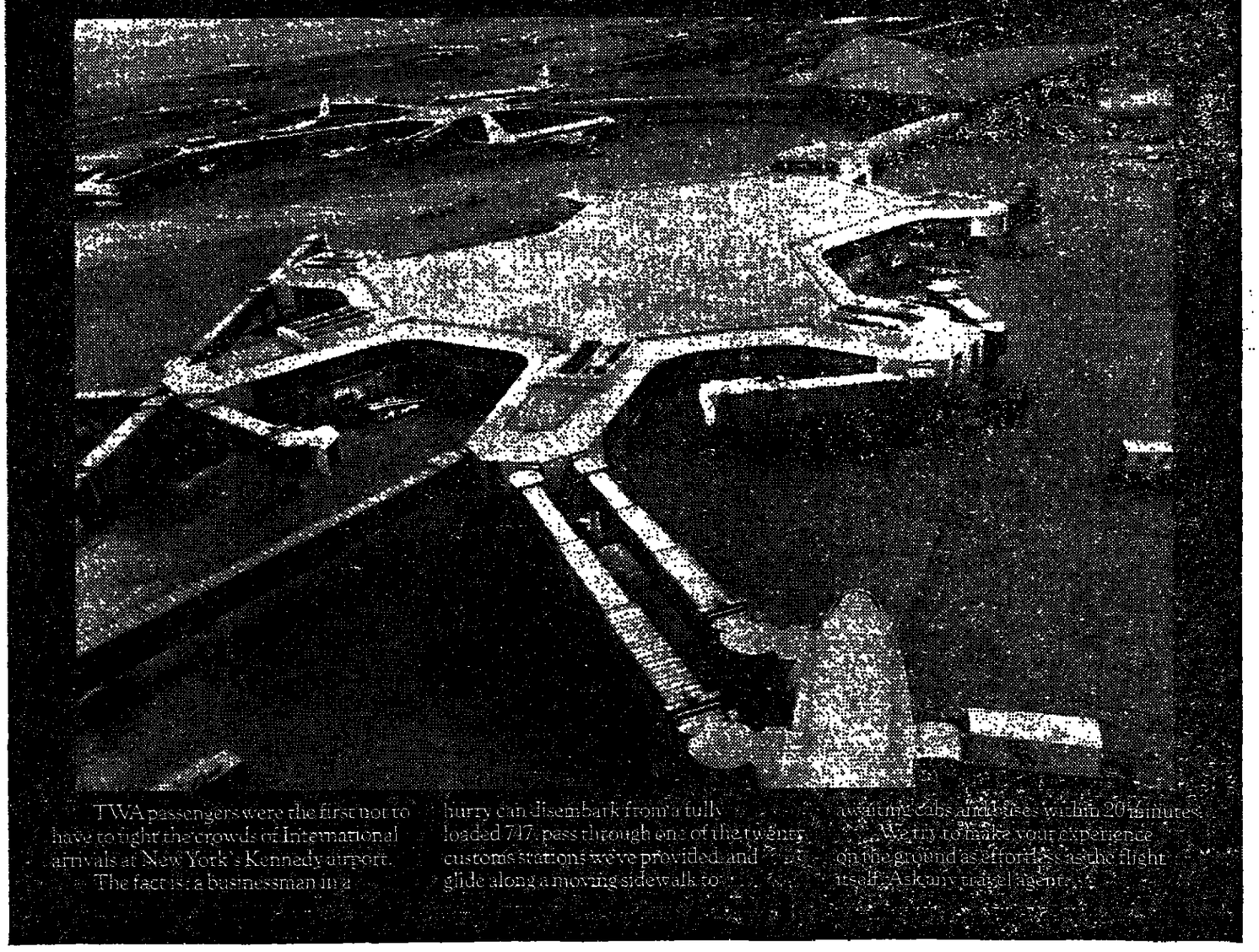
Claudia Cardinale is an irresistible minx who betrays all her admirers, believing staunchly that diamonds are a girl's best friend. Among the victims of her charms are Stanley Baker as a police chief and Georges Aminel as a voodoo high priest and Le-Roy Haynes, the genial proprietor of the fried-chicken-and-spare-ribs Montmartre restaurant, is a bad man who comes to such a gruesome end that it was reassuring to find him hale and hearty among the first nighters. This meandering thriller lacks the necessary suspense. Artificiality blunts the plot's maneuver and only its scenery (it was shot in South America) has reality.

• • •

"Quiet Days in Clichy" (at the Monte Carlo) is the first attempt to bring Henry Miller to the screen. The second attempt—Joseph Strick's movie version of "Tropic of Cancer"—has been completed but is yet to be seen here.

The French censors have held "Quiet Days in Clichy" from release for some months, but, now occupied with the banning of Arrabal's "Vive la Morte," they have granted it a license after insisting on a few cuts and forbidding the entire translation of its often very frank English dialogue. Arriving after such a fuss, it is more than a little disappointing. The work of a Dane, Jens Jorgen Thorsen, its direction is dull, its acting primitive and its camera work dismal. It fails either to re-create the Paris of the early 1930s, which is its scene, or to convey the will-to-live vigor that is the heart of the book.

TWA: the first airline to develop a terminal specifically for the 747.



TWA passengers were the first not to have to fight the crowds of International arrivals at New York's Kennedy airport. The fact is: a businessman in a hurry can disembark from a fully loaded 747, pass through one of the twenty customs stations we've provided and glide along a moving sidewalk to waiting cabs and buses within 20 minutes. We'll try to make your experience on the ground as effortless as the flight itself. Ask any travel agent.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
26⅝	9½	AbacusF	.50g	x64	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅜
84½	56¼	AbbiLb	1.10	125	83⅜	84⅞	83¾	84⅜	+1¼
53⅞	35⅝	ACF Ind	2.40	189	51¾	52¼	51	51	— ⅛
24	12	AcmeClev	.80	26	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
50⅜	36	AcmeMkt	2b	24	48⅛	48⅜	47½	47½	— ⅛
16¾	11⅛	AdmsEx	.66g	87	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19½	8¼	AdMillis	.20	41	18½	19½	18½	18½	— ⅛
62	19½	Address	.30g	144	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅛
14⅝	6½	Admiral	.20g	210	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	32⅝	AetnaLife	1.60	270	57	57⅞	55	55⅝	—1½
49	33½	AetnaLf	pf 2	9	48	48	47½	47½	
19	6	Aguirre	Co	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
52⅝	19	Aileen	Inc	61	49¾	49¾	48	48½	—1¾
54	33¾	AirProd	.20b	15	52⅞	53	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
142	102½	gairPrd	pf 4.75	5	139	139	139	139	—1
25	12½	Air Red	.20g	90	22⅞	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
11⅛	3¼	AJ Industries		90	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
43	24⅛	Alcoa	1a	25	47	47⅜	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14¼	Ala Gas	1.10	8	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	
29gl	9½	Alaska	Inters	104	22⅜	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
46	25¾	AlbertoC	.32	165	45½	45⅞	43¾	44	—1⅛
15¼	8	Albertsns	.36	19	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	19¼	AlcanAlum	1	180	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22⅝	
23⅞	13	AlcoStand	.30	54	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅜	
28¼	14½	Alexndrs	.30r	34	27¾	28	27½	27¾	
25⅛	12½	AllegLud	1.40	55	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅞	4½	Alleg Cp	.20e	40	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	AllegLud	1.40	55	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
46½	35⅛	AllegLud	pf 4	40	45	45	45	45	
25½	8⅝	AllegPw	1.36	56	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
29	16¼	Allis Ch	.05g	146	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33	12⅝	AlfrigAut	.60	23	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
23¾	13	Alpha P	Cem	7	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
74	47	Alcoa	1.80	168	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
30¾	20½	AmalSug	1.60	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
29⅞	7½	AMBAC	.50	62	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅜	AmerEs	1.20	12	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
44½	31	Am Es	pf2.60	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	
53½	20	AmHess	.07g	536	53¼	56	53¼	56	+2¾
117¾	48	AmeH	pf3.50	125	117	122½	117	122½	+5¼
66½	34	AAirFiltr	.80	58	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	15	AmAirlin	.80	190	27⅞	28¼	27¾	27¾	
22	8⅛	ABaker	.05p	10	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
49½	29½	A Brnds	2.80	123	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst	1.20	348	36	37¼	35¾	37¼	+1⅝
45¼	34	Am Can	2.20	158	43¼	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
39½	27½	A Can	pf1.75	3	27	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
14⅜	6½	Am Cement		34	8⅝	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
29¾	21	A Chain	1.60	30	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
26½	15⅛	ACrySug	1.40	24	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
35¼	22⅝	ACyan	1.25	287	36½	36⅞	36¼	36½	
33⅞	16¾	Am Distill		3	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1¼
40½	19½	ADistTel	.10g	172	39¾	40½	39¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Am DualVest		44	9	9¼	9	9	
14⅜	11	ADuPt	pf.84a	17	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
32¾	22	AmElPw	1.70	393	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp	Ind	495	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
46	44	Am Exp	pf	2520	44¼	44½	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
28	25⅛	AGnBFd	.44g	29	26⅛	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
24⅜	17	A Genlns	.50	597	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	22¾	A Gnln	pf1.80	118	32	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	AmHard	.40	115	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
47¾	31⅜	A Home	1.70	499	45⅝	45⅝	44¾	45	— ⅜
81¼	76⅝	A Home	pf 2	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
47½	26¾	Am Hosp	.26	400	35	35½	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
17¾	7	Am Invst	.50	16	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
45	10½	A Medical	.12	152	36⅜	37	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
40	28¾	A MtlCfx	1.40	60	34½	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
100	85¾	A MtlCfx	pf 4		99½	99½	99½	99½	
31⅝	5½	gam Motors		149	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	ANatGas	2.10	95	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
14⅝	6	Am Photo	.16	238	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
99½	37⅛	A ResDv	.84g	667	57	57	53	53	—4
24½	14½	Am Seat	.72	42	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
31	12⅛	Am Ship	.60b	33	30¼	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
63⅛	21¼	A Smelt	1.90	392	25	25⅛	25	25	
49½	27¾	AmSafAir	.70	108	48¾	49⅛	48⅞	49	+ ⅛
		AmSAfr	fn.70	9	44	44	44	44	
37⅜	25	Am Std	1	125	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
103	76	A Std	pf4.75	6	85¾	85¾	85	85½	+1
38½	12¼	Am Sterl	.48	351	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
c13	7⅛	AT&T	wt	537	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
c53⅜	40⅜	Am T&T	2.60	1782	48¼	49⅛	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	AWatWk	.60	25	13½	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	7	Am Zinc		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13	Ameron	.60	9	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
21½	8¾	Amefek	.60a	x142	17¾	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	16⅜	AMF	Inc .90	135	32¼	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	23½	Amfac	.80	11	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
c46⅜	41	AMP	INC .36½		1½	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	6¼	AmpPgh	.18g	74	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
48½	12½	Ampex	Corp	2071	21½	21⅝	20⅛	20½	—2⅛
40⅞	22	Amster	1.70	51	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
10	8	Amstar	pf.68	22	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39¼	24½	Amsted	1.60	17	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Amtel	.32	81	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	18⅞	Anaconda	1	214	29⅝	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	21¼	Anch Hock	1	68	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅛
23	13	Ancorp	Svc 1		8	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	—
44½	37½	And Clay	1.20	36	42	42¾	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Apache	Cp .25	30	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28g5	20⅛	ApcoO	.20f	48	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅝	APL	pf C1.06	4	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
21	8⅜	gapl	pf 8.50	3	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
751	74⅛	ARA	Svc 1.06	45	128	129½	128	129½	+1¼
42⅛	15½	Arcata	.03g	110	30	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
57	29	Arcata	pf 2	1	45	57	57	57	— ⅛
45⅛	23	Arch	Dan 1	71	45	45⅜	45	45	+ ⅛
25	16⅜	Ariz	PSv 1.08	78	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅜	6⅝	Arlans	D Str	157	12⅞	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
18⅛	12	Arlen	RltyDv	2552	16¼	17¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
29⅛	18⅝	Armco	Stl 1	189	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
29⅝	24	Armc	pf 2.10	31	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
65	50	Armr	pf4.75	2180	62	62½	62	62½	
27⅞	21¼	Armst	Ck .80	375	27⅜	27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
43	24	Arm	Ru 1.60	22	39⅛	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
24g2	13	Aro	Corp .90	11	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
30⅜	17¾	Arvin	Ind 1	151	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
20½	17	Ashld	Oil 1.20	660	27½	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
59	39	Ashld	pf2.40	1	55	55	55	55	+1½
65	50	Assd	Brew	15	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
51¼	26⅛	Assd	DG 1.20	70	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
34½	24⅞	Asd	Sp 1.20b	5	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Assd	Transp	21	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
28¼	12½	Athlone	Ind	139	18	19	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
26	19¼	AtlCyEl	1.36	16	24½	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
90⅜	44⅞	Atl	Richfld 2	343	66½	68⅛	66½	68	+ 1½
61	46	AtlRch	pf3.75	2180	58¼	58⅝	57	58	+ ⅛
79	41	Atl	Rich pf 3	13	114	114	113½	114	
61	38¼	AtlRch	pf2.80	183	55½	55¾	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	18½	Atlas	Chem 1	66	25½	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
43	2⅛	Atlas	Corp	162	3	3⅛	3	3	
14½	6	ATO	Inc .08a	371	13¼	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	4⅞	Aurora	Prod	111	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
55½	23½	Autom	Data	26	55⅜	55⅝	55	55½	— ⅛
13⅛	3½	Automtn	Ind	332	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25¼	9	Avco	Corp	118	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Avco	Cp wt	111	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
53½	25	Avco	pf2.25	29	41⅛	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ⅛
22¾	14⅜	Avery	Prd .20	37	21⅛	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Avnet	Inc	289	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29	14	Avnet	pf 1	1	28	29	29	29	+ ⅛
94½	59½	Avon	Pd 1.10	112	93½	94	92¾	93¼	— ½
18½	8¼	Aztec	Oil .73f	167	17¾	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛

B

34g3	12⅞	BabckW	.50	274	33½	34½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
35½	13½	BakrOilT	.65	459	35⅞	25¼	34	34½	—1
34⅜	25¼	Balt	GE 1.82	86	33⅛	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅛
72½	57½	Balt	pf B4.50	2140	72	72½	72	72	
19¼	5½	Bangor	Punt	60	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
27	15	BangP	pf 2	1	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
22¼	11⅜	Bang	pf1.25	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅞	18⅝	Bk	ofCal 1.34	25	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
53½	39¼	Bank	of NY 2	12	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
70⅞	55½	Bank	Tr 2.84	240	63½	64	62	62	—1½
50½	23⅝	Barbo	2.31f	14	46¼	46½	45½	45⅝	— ⅞
56⅛	29½	Bard	CR .25a	6	53½	53½	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	basic	Inc .80	12	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13¼	Bates	Mfg	93	18⅝	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅛
24½	10½	Bates	Mf pf 1	34	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	—1
25⅝	8¾	Bathind	.20	x223	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
71½	28	Bathin	pf2.50	x3	70½	70½	70	70	— ⅛
79¾	27½	BauschLb	.80	124	54½	55¾	52	52¼	—2⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Bayk	Clg .50	3	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
50¼	33½	Bearings	1	4	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	23⅝	BeatFds	1.16	255	35⅜	36	40¼	39¼	— ⅞
51½	19	Beckman	.50	29	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
62¼	27⅜	Becl	Dick .30	753	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
19½	8	Beach	Air .75	22	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	10¼	Beatrice	Fd	63	11	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	22¼	Belden	1.60	2	23½	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
26½	12	Beldingh	.60b	55	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
57⅜	22½	Bell	How .60	112	43¼	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
15	5⅝	Bell	Intrcon	56	13½	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
27½	12½	Bemis	Co .40	39	20⅛	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
37¼	20¼	Bendix	1.60	75	37¼	37½	37	37¼	
38⅝	20⅛	Bendix	pf 3	3	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	
61	31	BenerfCp	1.60	65	58	58¼	57	57¼	— ⅛
62	47	Benefi	pf4.50	x200	58⅝	59	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
90	55½	Benefi	pf4.30	42	87¾	87¾	87	87	— ⅜
15⅜	26¼	Benefi	Spl 2.50	x60	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅜	Benguet		469	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
		Benguet	fn	4	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey	Pho	318	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	19½	Beth	Stl 1.20	331	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	29	Big	Three .60	169	49¼	50	49	49	— ⅛
64	39½	Black	Dk .88	109	63½	x63½	62¾	62¾	—1¼
23½	10¼	BlairJohn	.48	93	21¼	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	17½	Bliss	Laug 1	23	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
75	37½	Blk	Hills .36	115	74¾	74½	74	74½	+ ⅜
75	26½	Blue	Bell 1.20	32	71⅛	71⅝	71¼	71½	— ⅛
21½	8¼	Bobbie	Brks	78	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
31⅞	12	Boeing	Co .40	222	23	23¼	22⅞	23	
76⅞	40	BolsCas	.25b	403	44¾	44¾	43	43½	— ⅜
16½	7½	Bond	Ind	9	14¼	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅜	BookMth	1.28	3	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
28	17⅛	Borden	1.20	61	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
32	18⅛	BorgWar	1.25	137	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans	.40	165	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
40¼	30⅜	Bos	Edis 2.24	69	38	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅛
115¾	105	Bos	Ed pf8.88	x540	117	117	111	109½	110	
24⅝	8¼	Bourns	Inc	30	14¼	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Brandt	Airw	414	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
63½	43¼	BriggsS	2.40a	21	63⅛	63½	63¼	63½	+ ¼
75¼	47½	Brist	My 1.20	218	65⅝	66¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
50	34	BristMy	pf 2	21	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Brit	Pet .43e	137	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
		Br	Pet fn.43e	8	10	10	10	10	
41⅞	21¼	Bdwy	Hale 1	51	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
52½	32	BdwyHal	pf 2	18	49½	50	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
37¼	23¾	BrkwyGls	.70	74	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅞	BklynUG	1.72	15	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
11⅜	8	Brown	Co	71	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	BrwnShrp	.20	40	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
40	21¼	BrwnShoe	1.50	x9	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅞	Brunswk	.12	568	26	26⅛	26	26	
28⅜	14¾	Bucy	Er 1.20	25	26¼	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	6	Budd	Co	49	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
65	48⅞	Budd	Co pf 5	220	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	BudgF	pf .60	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19	5	Budget	Ind	30	9¾	10	9¼	9⅝	
57	27	BuffPorg	1.10	x50	38⅜	39½	38⅜	39½	+ ⅞
38½	13¼	BulovaW	.60	30	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24	
15⅛	6⅛	Bunker	Ramo	429	14½	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
46½	20½	BurlInd	1.20	42	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	+1⅛
49¾	32¼	Burl	Ind 1.40	379	44¾	44¾	43¾	44½	— ⅛
46¼	20⅜	BurlNor	.37g	103	42⅜	44⅜	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
8½	5⅜	BurlNor	pf.55	34	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	
24⅝	12¾	Burndy	.20	20	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
172¾	78½	Burrghs	.60	655	111	113½	110½	112¾	+ ⅞
19¼	9½	Bush	Univ	9	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛

C

50½	28	Cabot	Cp .70	53	50	50½	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
16⅛	5	Cadence	Ind	63	11	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Cal	Finanl	208	9⅜	9½	9	9	— ⅛
23¼	7½	Callahn	Mina	95	16	15	14	14	— ⅛
34⅛	15⅝	CampRLk	.45	46	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	31¾	+ ⅛
36⅝	24⅛	Camp	Sp 1.10	153	32⅝	32¾	31¾	32	— ½
9	5¼	CdnBrew	.40	17	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
75¼	48⅝	Cdn	Pac 2.30	48	68	69	68	68¾	+ ⅛
23½	13	CANair	1.10	47	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	19½	Cap	C Bdcstg	.175	41½	41½	41	41¼	
62¼	37	Carbrun	1.50	9	62	62	62	62	
19⅞	9⅛	Carlisle	.60	41	19	19½	19	19	— ⅛
72	53	CaroC&Oh	5	x10	69	69	69	69	+1
33⅝	21½	Caro	Pl 1.46	186	26	26¼	2 6	26¼	
28	20	Carp	Tec 1.40	106	23¾	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
40⅞	26½	CarrierCp	.60	514	34½	35¼	34¼	35	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	Carrs	1.52g	1	43	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	11	CarrWhl	.40a	759	18¾	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
30⅞	19⅜	CastleCk	.40b	39	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
49	30	CaterTr	1.20	1389	47	47¾	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅛
8¾	3½	CCI	Corp	41	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
25⅞	12	CCI	Cp pf1.25	1	19	19	19	19	
25½	14⅜	Cacq	Corp .90	12	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
70⅜	48⅞	CelaneseCp	2	56	67¾	68⅛	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
65¼	48	Celan	pfA4.50		60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
48½	16½	Cenco	Ins .20	144	46⅝	46	46	46½	— ⅛
13¼	7½	Cent	Fdy	1	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
27	19⅞	Cen	Hud 1.48	4	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
27½	12½	Cen	Ill 1.60	17	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
69	55	CnIllL	pf4.50	220	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
22¾	14⅛	CenIlPS	1.20	92	20¼	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅜	CentLE	pf1.40	43	22¾	23¼	22¾	23⅛	
20⅝	14⅝	CenMPw	1.20	24	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
51⅞	34⅞	CentSWst	2	167	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
33	19⅜	Cent	Soya 1	54	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
22⅞	15¾	CenTelU	.90b	169	19½	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
29¼	16¼	Cerro	Cp .80	33	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
30½	18¼	Certnteed	.80	51	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
32¾	14⅜	CFI	Stl .80a	9	21¾	21⅜	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
16½	5½	Chadbrn	Inc	422	8¾	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Chadbn	pf .46	20	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35	19¼	Champ5	1.20	192	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
49½	32½	Charter	NY 2	90	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
53¼	37½	ChaseManh	2	635	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	27¼	Chse	NY .40g	236	43	43¾	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	10¾	Checker	Mot	7	24½	24½	23⅞	24	
15⅝	6¼	Chelsea	.24	44	12⅞	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	19⅛	Chemetron	1	29	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	— ⅛
67¾	45½	ChemNY	2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1971

Thyssen-Huette Net Up; CFP, Degussa Report

DUSSELDORF, March 11 (Reuters).—West German iron and steel giant August Thyssen-Huette reported today a 9.5 percent gain in group net profits in the year ended Sept. 30 on a 19.6 percent jump in revenue.

Executive board chairman Hans-Guenther Sohl said the group earned 219 million deutsche marks ($59.8 million) in fiscal 1970, up from 200 million DM in fiscal 1969. Revenue amounted to 10.881 billion DM, up from 9.099 billion DM.

For the parent company alone, the profit gain was 22 percent to 206.5 million DM in fiscal 1970, on a 2% percent jump in revenue, to 4.875 billion DM.

But Mr. Sohl cautioned that worldwide inflation and a slackening in demand for steel would make the current and next year difficult ones. Sales for both the parent firm and the group were running 8 percent behind year-earlier levels in the first fiscal 1971 quarter, he noted.

He said earnings would definitely be hurt by the average 15 percent wage increases granted in October.

Under present circumstances, Mr. Sohl said, the group has decided to reduce investment this year to 650 million DM, compared with an original plan to invest 850 million annually in the next five years. In fiscal 1970, investments climbed to 1.099 billion DM from 817 million DM in fiscal 1969.

CFP Reports

PARIS, March 11 (Reuters).—Cie. Française des Pétroles said today that parent-company net profits held about steady in 1970, at 405.6 million francs ($73 million) compared with 405.5 million francs in 1969.

CFP added that it plans to pay an unchanged 6.60 franc dividend for the year.

Depreciation and other provisions amounted to 193 million francs last year, CFP said, and the firm made a special 50 million-franc provision for unspecified risks.

The company almost doubled investments last year, spending 1.02 billion francs compared with 533 million francs in 1969. The sharp jump reflected exceptional factors, notably interests taken in Socantar and a subsidiary's investment in Sté. Aquitaine-Organico, CFP noted.

Degussa Profits Off

FRANKFURT, March 11 (Reuters).—Deutsche Gold-und-Silber-Scheideanstalt (Degussa) reported today a 20 percent drop in net profits for the parent company and its West German subsidiaries combined in the year ended Sept. 30.

Degussa's German group earnings totaled 46.6 million deutsche marks ($12.7 million), down from the year-earlier 58.7 million DM.

Revenue on the same basis sagged 5.5 percent to 2.032 billion DM from 2.151 billion DM the year before. Degussa previously announced a 4.7 percent slip in world-wide turnover, to 2.406 billion DM.

Executive board chairman Félix Prentzel said earnings were adversely affected by sharply higher interest charges, the need to hold down selling prices both at home and abroad and by rising costs —particularly in the personnel sector where they advanced 81.3 million DM to 333.6 million DM last year.

Meanwhile, the company's precious metals business was hit by lower prices for silver and platinum, causing the fall in turnover, he said.

The adverse factors affecting last year's results are continuing in the current year, and turnover in the first four months of the current year fell 9.9 percent from year-earlier levels.

Royal Bank of Canada

MONTREAL, March 11 (Reuters).—The Royal Bank of Canada, largest in the nation, reported a 10 percent decline in earnings for its first fiscal 1971 quarter.

Profits in the period ended Jan. 31 dropped to $10.06 million (Canadian), or 30.2 cents a share, from $11.21 million, 33.7 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

Total assets, however, rose to $11.56 billion in the quarter, from $10.38 billion in the year-earlier period.

Massey-Ferguson*

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	197.6	172.8
Profits (millions) ..	0.4	1.7
Per Share	0.02	0.10

*Results for both periods are stated in U.S. dollars, with 1970 figures adjusted to reflect the switch from Canadian funds. Directors voted to omit the regular quarterly dividend.

British Trade Shows Deficit During Month

LONDON, March 11.—Britain's visible trade balance dropped £63 million ($151.2 million) into the red last month, the government announced today, following a revised £12 million deficit in January.

But the Department of Industry and Trade promptly explained that the February figures meant little to nothing because of distortions resulting from the 47-day postal strike, settled last Sunday.

Exports, heavily affected by strike-related document delays, skidded £11 million to £816 million last month, despite an arbitrary 2 percent increase in recorded values to offset the strike effects. Import totals, less affected by the strike, rose £41 million to £678 million.

Officials pointed out that visible trade has averaged a £9 million deficit in each of the past three months, but that this has been more than offset by the £50 million monthly average surplus on "invisibles"—shipping, tourism, insurance and banking earnings.

The value of the pound sterling sagged briefly just after the announcement but late in the day was quoted at $2.4189, up five points from the opening and quite close to its $2.4240 ceiling.

But the main influence there may have been the Bank of England's decision today to keep the bank rate at 7 percent, a level so attractive that it has brought large flows of foreign funds into the country.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British Steel Closing Five Plants

Britain's state-owned steel corporation is closing five plants because of a shortage of orders. About 2,600 workers will lose their jobs as four of the plants close in September and a fifth in 1972. A British Steel spokesman said the closures resulted "from substantial and inflationary increases in raw material and production costs, as well as the order decline. The closures, he said, of "plants and mills which are now making losses is essential if the corporation is to remain economically viable and establish a firm foundation on which to build... an efficient, streamlined industry capable of meeting severe competition from foreign producers."

French Steel Prices Going Up

French steel prices are being raised by about 3.5 percent, effective immediately, a spokesman for the steel producers federation has announced. The increases, which have been registered with Common Market authorities, follow rises introduced by most European producers and will keep French domestic prices about 5 percent below levels in other Common Market countries, he said.

Inventories Drop Sharply in U.S.

U.S. business inventories fell $390 million in January, the sharpest drop since March, 1961, the Commerce Department reports. The entire decline was registered in the manufacturing area. All businesses reduced their inventories in January to a seasonally-adjusted $170.84 billion from December's $171.23 billion, which was up $360 million from November. The report also said January retail sales rose $2.09 billion to a seasonally adjusted $109.17 billion. This follows a 2.16 billion sales jump in December.

Yugoslavia Claims Bauxite Find

Yugoslavian mining experts have discovered what they claim is the biggest bauxite ore deposit in Europe. The find, they say, is near Vlasenica, about 85 miles southwest of Belgrade. Experts at the mining and chemical and technological research institute at Tuzla said the find is estimated at 30 million tons of high-quality ore. Earlier prospecting at another location near Vlasenica resulted in a find estimated at 20 million tons of the ore. Bauxite is the basic material for aluminum production.

Fed Reveals Debts to Banks Abroad

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The United States has borrowed almost $1.7 billion from foreign central banks in the last 14 months that it has been unable to repay through the normal workings of the foreign exchange markets, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

In its semi-annual report on U.S. operations on international exchanges, the New York Fed said that, to settle these debts, to Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands—of which $420 million is still outstanding—the United States had to draw down its monetary reserves, including gold.

Charles A. Coombs, senior vice-president of the New York Fed and manager of the reserve system's foreign operations, specifically declined to characterize this development as evidence that the United States was experiencing increasing difficulty in financing its international balance-of-payments deficit.

Largely Repaid Out of Reserves

However, in its recently-published annual report, the New York Fed said that "clearly the ability and willingness of private and official foreigners to absorb [balance of payments] deficits of the 1970 magnitude are limited. Continued deficits on this scale could cause major problems for the dollar."

Warning on Turmoil

Private bankers here have been warning recently that foreign central banks are increasingly stiffening their resistance to additional accumulations of dollars, and that this could lead to renewed turmoil in world money markets.

Mr. Coombs said that "Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands had to purchase dollars in amounts exceeding their normal central bank holdings, and, during 1970 and into 1971, these central banks repeatedly requested the Federal Reserve to draw on the respective swap lines so as to absorb such surplus dollars."

Reciprocal Credits

Swap lines are reciprocal credit arrangements between the Fed and foreign central banks. They currently total $11.2 billion.

"In contrast to earlier experience," Mr. Coombs went on, "virtually none of these Federal Reserve drawings on the swap lines, totaling $1.68 billion since Jan. 1, 1970, have proved reversible through market transactions."

It was also disclosed that the Treasury sold $75 million in gold to Switzerland within the last ten days in partial settlement of a $450 million debt to the Swiss.

Deficit Analyzed

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Last year's sharp deficit in the U.S. balance of payments was caused mainly by interest rate differentials that caused dollars to flow into countries offering higher returns. This analysis, by Mr. Coombs, held that the increased deficit "did not reflect any deterioration in our underlying balance-of-payments position." He added it was simply a reflection of the easing in U.S. money rates and credit conditions while European rates remained high.

Merger Plan Sets Japan Banking Giant

TOKYO, March 11 (Reuters).—Dai-Ichi and Nippon Kangyo, two leading Japanese commercial banks, announced today they had agreed to merge, a move which would produce the largest bank in Japan and for the first time put a Japanese group into the ranks of the top ten banks of the world.

Dai-Ichi and Nippon Kangyo plan to merge in October, subject to approval by shareholders, a spokesman said.

At present, Dai-Ichi and Nippon Kangyo rank sixth and eighth in Japan, respectively, with combined total deposits of 3,300 billion yen ($9.24 billion). This compares with 2,600 billion yen of deposits held by Japan's present giant, Fuji Bank.

Minister Comments

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda said the projected merger could trigger a chain reaction among other domestic banks seeking economies of scale.

Mr. Fukuda saw the merger as the first step for Japan to establish its position in world banking. He pointed out that Japan has about ten leading domestic banks against only three or four in other countries. The profusion of leading banks is not desirable either from the point of view of meeting international competition or in implementing domestic monetary policy, he added.

Hitoshi Isano, board chairman of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, closely related to Dai-Ichi Bank, said he strongly supported the merger.

Jiro Suzuki, president of Furukawa Electric, also said he was in favor of the merger, which would relieve a shortage of funds for the Furukawa industrial group, for which Dai-Ichi is the main bank.

New Unit Named

TOKYO, March 11 (AP-DJ).—The amalgamation would take place on a one-for-one share value basis and the unit is to be called Dai-Ichi Kangyo, a Dai-Ichi spokesman said.

Kaoru Inoue, Dai-Ichi presidents will become board chairman of the merged bank, under present plans, and Takashi Kaoru, Nippon Kangyo president, will become president of Dai-Ichi Kangyo.

U.S. Eurodollar Borrowings Off

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches fell $665 million in the week ended March 3, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The drop follows a $211 million decline the previous week and is the seventh consecutive decline in such borrowings. Gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches now stand at $4.997 billion.

Rate Cut Fuels Rally

Wall Street Fails to Hold All of Its Sharp Early Rise

NEW YORK, March 11.—A cut in the prime rate by major U.S. banks helped fuel a sharp advance in prices on the New York Stock Exchange today.

But the market could not sustain all the gains it made immediately after Chase Manhattan announced its half-point cut.

At one point, the Dow Jones industrial average was up almost 5 points. But most other banks reduced their rate only a quarter point. The market then lost some of its gains.

And the Dow did not tell the whole story of today's activity, as declines topped advances by a narrow margin and the NYSE index eased 0.01 point to 54.74. Many glamour issues, in fact, were hit by profit-taking and had sizeable losses.

The Dow average closed at 899.44, up 3.56.

Volume rose to 19.83 million shares from 17.22 million shares yesterday.

Institutional trading picked up somewhat with large blocks topping the 125 mark, up from 118 yesterday.

The largest trade was 327,300 of Chesebrough-Ponds at 45, off 1 1/4. The issue was the most active and finished at 45, off 1.

Fanny May was second on the active list and closed off 3/4 at 60 3/4. The issue traded as high as 64 3/8 on news of the prime rate cuts.

Arlen Realty, bolstered by a block of 190,000 shares, was active and off 5/8 at 16 1/2.

Large blocks were also traded in General Foods, which finished at 85, up 1 3/4. Weyerhaeuser, which closed at 59 3/4, off 1/4, and Monsanto, which closed at 87 1/2, off 7/8.

Ampex was actively traded and closed off 2 5/8 at 20 1/2, reflecting the company's announcement it would have a $10 million write-down and a loss for fiscal 1971.

Comsat lost 2 3/4 to 69. One analyst cited an announcement by RCA for the decline. RCA said it filed for authority to establish and operate a domestic communication satellite system by 1977. RCA gained 3/4 to 34 1/2.

Mattel gave up 2 1/4 to 48 1/4.

In the glamour group, Disney dropped 5 1/2 to 102 5/8 on profit-taking. Also in that section, Burroughs was up 7/8 to 112 3/8, American Research dropped 4 to 53, Xerox was off 1 at 100 1/8, IBM lost 1 to 347 3/4 and Flying Tiger dropped 1 1/2 to 43.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in active trading. The index lost .03 to 25.85.

California Computer Products gave up 2 5/8 to 26 1/4. The company said it will not acquire full ownership of Century Data Systems this year. Century makes disc drives for Calcomp.

Trans-Lux added 3/4 at 26 3/4 after announcing a proposal for a 2-for-1 split and dividend boost.

IT&T Profits Climb in Year

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—International Telephone & Telegraph sales and earnings set new highs last year, the company announced yesterday.

Revenues rose to $6.364 billion, or 12 percent higher than the $5.671 billion of a year earlier. Net income gained 21 percent to $353.3 million, or $3.17 a share, from the $292.62 million, or $2.65 a share, reported in 1969.

IT&T said that if operations of Hartford Fire Insurance were excluded, share earnings would have been up only 10 percent over 1969.

Harold S. Geneen, president, said the company's manufacturing backlog at the end of 1970 had reached a new high of $2.2 billion against the $1.9 billion a year ago.

Mr. Geneen said earnings from Canadian and domestic operations accounted for 65 percent of total 1970 earnings, up from 62 percent on a restated basis in 1969.

Am. Biltrite Rubber

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions).	180.53	167.07
Profits (millions) ..	2.01	3.72
Per Share	0.70	1.31

International Utilities

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions).	225.0	195.0
Profits (millions) ..	10.29	9.72
Per Share	0.70	2.52
Year		
Revenue (millions).	868.0	788.0
Profits (millions) ..	34.5	35.16
Per Share	2.40	1.80

Kaiser Industries

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions).	313.24	296.99
Profits (millions) ..	23.28	16.0
Per Share	0.84	0.57

Max Factor

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions).	187.51	170.53
Profits (millions) ..	16.5	16.01
Per Share	1.69	1.56

Prime Rates Coming Down Again in U.S.

Split Develops After Half-Point Chase Cut

NEW YORK, March 11.—Chase Manhattan Bank cut its minimum interest rate on loans to corporations today by half a point to 5 1/4 percent.

A number of other large commercial banks also cut their prime rates, but for the most part they held to quarter-point reductions to 5 1/2 percent.

The last time there was a split in this basic lending rate was in September, 1968, when Chase moved its rate down a half-point to 6 percent while others went to 6 1/4 percent. Chase fell into line with the majority within a few weeks.

Although the size of the Chase cut was a surprise, money market specialists had been expecting another rate reduction. Today's was the fifth such move this year. The first four were all quarter-point slices.

The downtrend is a reflection of the generally expansive policy of the Federal Reserve and the weakness of the economy. Despite the ease, however, demand for credit in recent weeks has remained weak.

Today's move heightened speculation that the Fed would again lower its discount rate —now at 4 3/4 percent after three quarter-point cuts since the beginning of the year.

Chase officials said that "we are taking this step to bring the prime [rate] into closer alignment with prevailing short-term rates."

Announcing quarter-point cuts today were First National City, Morgan Guaranty, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Bankers Trust, Irving Trust, Continental Illinois and First Pennsylvania.

The quarter-point spread in the prime rate will probably remain for a while "but I think in time we will also go down to 5 1/4 percent," Continental Illinois senior vice-president Donald C. Miller said.

In San Francisco, Wells Fargo Bank said it "is carefully considering" today's developments but does not believe a lower prime rate is necessary.

Findings of 18-Month Study

SEC Urges Wide Regulation of Institutions

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—The Securities & Exchange Commission said yesterday that extensive regulation of institutional investors is needed —despite its discovery that the institutional sales and purchases do not, typically, cause large fluctuations in stock prices.

The commission's proposals and findings were based on an 18-month study of institutional investors.

If institutions, especially banks, ever exercised in concert their voting power as stockholders, they would have the power to control many large corporations, the study found. The SEC said their potential power is so great that the government should be collecting much more information on institutions' holdings and activities, to provide a basis for sensible regulation.

The SEC also said it might be wise to require all institutions to disclose the policies they follow with respect to involvement in the activities of companies whose stock they own.

One present area of abuse, the SEC concluded, occurs where a group of outsiders is seeking to obtain control of a corporation and trades advance information for financial help—that is, purchases of some of the stock needed for control—by one or more institutions.

New regulations are needed to stop this, the SEC said, and it indicated that it already had adequate statutory powers to act.

Among its other findings were:

- There was no need to limit the frequency or size of stock transactions by institutions.
- Hedge funds, which are similar to mutual funds but limited to 100 participants and generally highly speculative, should be regulated, probably under existing laws.
- A decision on whether institutional investors should be permitted to join stock exchanges should be deferred until the effects of recent actions aimed at reducing the sales commissions on large stock trades become clear.
- Whatever is done about institutional membership should result in equal treatment of all institutions.

The SEC also laid out, in rather general terms, a philosophy for structuring the securities markets of the future. It envisioned what, in some respects, would amount to a single, central market, created by tying together through communications technology the various markets that exist now.

The commission found that during months in which institutional traders were active, large changes in stock prices were less frequent than during periods when institutions were not active. But it said it would seek more information on the volatility of portfolio trading.

The SEC also proposed the creation of an interagency task force to discuss ways of regulating foreign-based mutual funds that invest in U.S. securities, without losing the tax advantages of such "offshore" funds.

IOS Offshoot Says Arctic Land Not Worth Much

GENEVA, March 11 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Services has conceded that a good share of a subsidiary's holdings in the Canadian Arctic has "little present economic value."

The comment was contained in an "interim" report from Global Natural Resources Properties Ltd., formed last year when Fund of Funds spun off its holdings in oil, gas and mineral resources and real estate.

The interim report, dated Dec. 31, did not put a value on any of the natural resource assets.

Global said it had exploration permits in the Canadian Arctic for about 10 million acres, much of which is at "water depths making development under presently available techniques impractical" and therefore of "little economic value."

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Wednesday, March 10, 1971.
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EUROMEDICO S.A.
Notice of Special Meeting of Shareholders

To the Shareholders of Euromedico S.A.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of Euromedico S.A. will be held at the Registered office of the Corporation located at 37, Rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg, on March 26th, 1971, at three o'clock p.m., for the following purposes:

1. To consider and act upon a proposal that the corporation should amend Article 22 of its charter to the effect that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders should be held on the last Thursday of the month of June.
2. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Shareholders will be entitled to attend the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

Shareholders are requested to surrender on or before March 19th, 1971, their Share Certificates or the Certificates of deposit released to them by the authorized depositories of the shares, at the registered office of the Company or at any bank.

A proxy form shall be delivered to any Shareholder who will request it upon surrender of his Certificates as above said.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG
MUNICH

The merger of
Bayerische Staatsbank AG
and Bayerische Vereinsbank
has become effective
as of the 1st of March 1971.

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12869	Abitibi	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
900	Acklands	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
200	Agra Ind	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
4365	Albta GT	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
1010	Albta NG	23½	23½	23½	— ½
1000	Argus pf C	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1545	Atl Sug	7¾	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
5488	Bk Nova S	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
8224	Bell Can	48½	47⅞	48	— ⅝
25	B C Forest	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
4451	Block Bros	4.35	4.25	4.35	+.05
8050	Bovis	2.05	1.95	2.05	+.05
2915	Burns	12	11¾	12	
752	Calg Pow	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
200	Can Malt	22	22	22	+ ¼
375	Can Pack	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
9400	Can Perm Mtg	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
1275	Cdn Hydro	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14647	Cdn Im Bk	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅜
5969	Cdn Ind Gas	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
365	Cdn Tire	31½	30½	30½	— ¾
1310	Cdn Wstgh	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2751	Capital Div	1.25	1.15	1.25	+.05
730	Chemcell	4.85	4.75	4.80	+.05
800	Colum Cel	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
456	Cmwlth H Inns	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
21601	Con Build	.80	1.60	.75	+.15
6176	CVONSUM Gas	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
7190	Crush Int	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
300	Cygnus A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2900	Cygnus B	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
2385	Dom Fdrs	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
2445	Dom Stores	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
1460	duPont Can	15	15	15	+ ⅛
250	Dylx Div A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2572	Falcon	137¾	137¼	137¾	+ ½
1600	Fam Play	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
3300	Fed Grain	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1100	Fraser	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅜
360	Gen Dist Can	14¼	14	14g2	— ⅜
200	Gt L Pap	19	19	19	
4	Gt W Life	44	44	44	
14	Greyhd Can	4⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1100	Algoma	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
249	Asbestos	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
10850	Bank Mont	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
375	Bombardier	13½	13½	13½	
1300	Brinco	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
200	CAE Ind	4.60	4.60	4.60	
25	Can Cement	40	40	40	
5652	Cdn Indust	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
201	Cdn Int Pow	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
1980	Con Bath	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
100	Crn Zell A	18½	18½	18½	
1550	Dom Text	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
493	Imasco	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ½
700	Ivaco	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
8284	Jom P Svc	.33	.30	.30	—.02
500	Laur Fin	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8600	Molson A	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
250	Mtl Trust	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
100	Morse Rob A	16½	16½	16½	+1½
51050	Power Cp	5⅛	5	5⅛	
479	Price Co	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
500	Rolland A	3.5	3.75	3.75	
19932	Royal Bank	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
720	Royal Trst	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¾
100	St L Colum	2.40	2.40	2.40	
2155	Steinberg A	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
5660	Velcro Ind	19	18½	18½	
3975	Zellers	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼

Total sales 1,009,400 shares.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam..	124.4	124.4	124.4	112.5
Brussels	100.25	100.32	100.64	92.14
Frankfurt ..	143 64	144.34	145.77	119.43
London 30..	320.6	325.0	346.9	305.3
London 500	137.19	136.21	142.08	132.46
Milan	58.64	59.15	60.09	54.24
Paris	101.3	103.0	104.7	99.8
Sydney	494.07	467.98	518.51	477.13
Tokyo (n).	171.03	170.59	171.03	148.05
Tokyo (o).	2309.10	2305.59	2309.10	1981 74
Zurich	334.7	334.1	334.7	307.3

(n) new. (o) old.

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings.....	25.862
Belgian francs..........	49.630
British pound ($ per £)	2.4180
Canadian dollars.....	1.00
Danish crowns..........	7.4835
Dutch guilders..........	3.59475
Finnish marks..........	4.16
French francs..........	5.5152
German marks..........	3.6310
Greek drachmae..........	30.00
Italian lire	622.69
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns........	7.1351
Portuguese escudos.....	28.430
Spanish pesetas..........	69.615
Swedish crowns..........	5.1605
Swiss francs..........	4.3026

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 11, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
975	Guar Trust	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
6965	Gulf Can	21¾	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
700	Hawk Sid	2.35	2.25	2.25	—.10
2225	Huron & Erie	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
12810	IAC Ltd	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
500	Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
1465	Inland Gas	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4363	Int P Line	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
6075	Inv Grp A	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8096	Jockey Cl	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
24600	Kaiser Resour	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
2198	Labatt J	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
2320	Lk Ont Cem	2.90	2.85	2.90	+.05
575	L Secord	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
900	Loblaw A	5.00	5.00	5.00	+.05
1500	Loblaw B	5.00	5.00	5.00	+.05
500	Loeb	3.90	3.85	3.85	—.05
7373	MacM Bl	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
200	Metro Strs	39	39	39	—1
4695	Moore	35½	35¼	35½	¼
17357	Noarnd	33¾	33	33¾	+1
25095	Nor Ctl G	16⅛	15	16⅛	+ ⅜
1531	OSF Ind	6⅛	6½	6½	
18700	Oshawa A	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
21750	Pembina	31	29¼	30	
899	Petrofina	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
1325	Rothmans	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3782	Shell Can A	35¾	35½	35½	
2268	Simpsn Ltd	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
300	SimpStr A	24½	24	24	— ½
1625	Slater Stl	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
2575	Std Brslg Ltd	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3798	Steel Can	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
100	Super Pet	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
500	Teledyn Can	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
400	Texaco Can	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
200	Thom Newspap	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
1710	Tor Dm Bk	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
2590	Trad Grp A	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4125	Trans Can	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ¼
8070	Trans Mt	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
710	Un CarbCan	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
9090	Un Gas Can	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
400	Un O Ca n	4	42	42	
3480	Wainoco	4.95	4.85	4.90	+.15
125	Weldwood	17	17	17	
425	Westbn Intl	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2500	W Cdn Seed	3.90	3.80	3.90	+.10
704	Weston	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
600	Agnico	2.65	2.65	2.65	+.01
2500	A Rouyn	.60	.59	.59	—.03
2093	Beth Cop	15.75	15.62	15.62	—.12
1585	Bralor	2.50	2.45	2.45	+.05
1300	Brun MS	5.40	5.35	5.40	
8075	Comilo	3.05	2.92	2.98	—.02
15490	Can Tung	2.50	2.43	2.50	+.05
1560	Cassiar	23.50	23.00	23.25	
3800	Chmaloy	1.80	1.75	1.78	—.01
2000	Coch Will	.43	.42	.43	+.02
1350	C Marben	3.65	3.60	3.60	—.05
12600	C Morris	2.18	2.12	2.15	—.03
270	Conwst	9.60	9.60	9.60	
933	Copperf	1.54	1.52	1.52	+.03
3000	Crrmt	8.25	8.25	8.25	+.05
1771	Denis	28.25	28.00	28.00	—.25
900	Dickens	1.42	1.36	1.42	+.02
890	East Sull	3.60	3.50	3.50	—.10
4400	Giant Msc	4.55	4.45	4.55	
2400	Granisle	10.37	10.25	10.37	+.12
110	High Bel	3.15	3.15	3.15	—.05
10750	Holling	37.75	37.62	37.75	
1000	Im Hall	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.01
210	Int Mogul	11.75	11.75	11.75	
400	Joutel Cop	.80	.80	.80	
3500	Km Kotia	1.08	1.03	1.00	—.10
8489	Kerr Ad	9.40	9.25	9.30	—.10
10	Labrad	36.50	36.50	36.50	
8875	L Dufik	15.00	14.25	14.87	+.62
20	La Luz	5.40	5.40	5.40	
1800	Leitch	1.65	1.60	1.60	—.04
279	LL Lac	2.15	2.15	2.15	
3091	Madeline	3.15	3.10	3.15	
3967	Madsen	.75	.73	.74	—.01
350	Mattag	26.75	26.50	26.75	+.25
100	Newcon	5.55	5.55	5.55	
8500	New Imp	1.40	1.25	1.36	—.02
3575	Opem	10.62	10.50	10.62	
800	Orchan	3.65	3.60	3.65	+.05
3750	Pamour	2.15	2.05	2.15	+.10
2940	Patino	21.00	20.75	21.00	+.37
695	Pine Pt	29.00	29.00	29.00	
1958	Placer	34.37	33.50	34.12	+.62
100	Rayrock	1.66	1.66	1.66	—.04
17849	Sherritt	19.12	18.62	19.12	+.37
225	Silvfld	1.90	1.90	1.90	
800	Siscoe	1.82	1.79	1.79	—.01
2145	Steep R	2.50	2.45	2.50	+.02
1909	Sullivan	3.70	3.65	3.70	
11800	Teck A	5.90	5.80	5.90	
300	Tribag	.85	.84	.84	
650	Un Keno	5.10	4.85	5.10	+.45
1200	Upp Can	1.99	1.95	1.95	
1500	W Mines	3.60	3.60	3.60	+.10
1433	Willroy	1.11	1.10	1.10	—.01
2520	Yk Bear	5.75	5.60	5.60	—.05

OILS & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2570	Alminex	6.20	6.15	6.15	—.05
7250	B P Oil	6.45	6.35	6.40	+.05
3490	Cen Del	12.87	12.50	12.75	
2150	Chief Dev	7.90	7.75	7.85	+.10
700	Clark C	2.85	2.80	2.80	—.05
5450	Dynam	1.10	1.07	1.07	—.02
200	Gt Plain	35.00	35.00	35.00	—.12
4800	Nat Petro	3.75	3.65	3.75	+.05
3654	Num OG	7.65	7.50	7.60	+.20
2850	Permo	.70	.69	.70	+.02
500	Petrol	1.39	1.38	1.38	
13900	Place G	1.44	1.38	1.41	+.01
4170	Ranger	13.87	13.50	13.50	—.12
5050	Spoonre	1.83	1.75	1.75	
5390	W Decal	6.20	6.10	6.10	—.05

Total sales 2,420,000 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	87.30
Algembank	276
Amrobank	53
A'damRubb	42
Fokker	53
Heineken	240.80
H.V.A.	62
Holland-Am	95.30
Hoogovens	77.40
I.O.S Ltd	50.80
I.P.I.	53.60
K.L.M.	131.90
Philips new	44.40
Robeco	233.70
Rolinco	193.60
Rc IDutch	142.30
Unilever	91.20
Ver.Machine	66.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,745
Ast.d.Mines	1,995
Cock-Ougree	1,395
Electrobel	5,310
Lambert	1,745
Petrofina	3,955
Ph.Gevaert	1,430
Soc.Générale	14,825
Un.Minière	1,910

Düsseldorf

AEG	194.50
Aug.Thyssen	92.10
BASF	156
Bayer	144
Commerzbk	260
Cont.Gummi	132.50
Daimler-Ben	379.50
Demag	184.30
DeutBank	350.50
DresdeBank	271
Gels Bergw	101.60
Hc... 'er	189.10
Hoesch	80.30
Karstadt	377
Kaufhof	258.20
KHD	159
Lufthansa	79
Mannesmann	165.80
Metallgesell	442
RheinStahl	96.70
RWE new	222
Siemens	229.80
Volkswagen	201.50
Veba	171.20

London

Anglo-AmCp	3.26
Anglo-AmIn	19.25
BarclayBank	4.01
BeechamG	2.39
Bowater	1.47
BritAmTob	3.05
Brit.Oxygen	0.56¼
Brit.Petrole	4.23
Brit.LeyM	0.34½
Chartered	2.36
Courtaulds	1.13½
Chrysler	0.21
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer Def.	2.36
Decca Rec.	1.70
Distillers	1.38
Dunlop	1.32
EMus.Ind	1.69
FreeStGed	6.40
GEC	0.91
Glaxo Gr	3.32
Gr.Univ.St	2.83
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd	1.39
Hudson-Bay	8.44
ImpChem	2.37
IOS Mgt new	$3.50
Mar&Spen	3.03
MetalBox	2.83
Nicholas	0.36
RandMines	7.80
Rank-Org	7.65
RoyalDutch	19.25
R.T.Z.	2.40
Shell	3.30
Tube Invest	3.18
Jnion Corp	2.20
Vickers	0.62
Wart.3½	33.87½
West Deep	4.75
West Drief	9.40
West Hold	9.07
West Min	2.19
Woolw	0.73½
ZCI	0.37½

Milan

Fiat	2,616
Finsider	495
Generali	63,920
Italsider	667
LaRinas	295
Montedis	847
Olivetti	2,656
Pirelli	2,635
SniaVisco	2,791
Terni	166

Paris

AirLiquide	394.50
Béghin	159
BNCI	73.40
Can Pacific	401
C.G.E.	419.80
C.S.F.	116.10
Citroën	102
CleBancaire	655
Créd.Comm.	169.50
Créd.Lyonn.	24.10
DeBeers 100.	33.95
EssoStand	117.50
Fin.Par.BP	254
Fr.Pétroles	159.90
IBM	2,056
ImpOil	114.50
IntNickCan	264.80
Mach.Bull	92.10
Michelin	1,365
Mobil	331
OmniumPét	251
PathéMarc	64
Péchiney	175.80
Peugeot	251
Radio Techn	257
Rh.Poulenc	230
Rio Tinto	33.90
RoyalDutch	232
St.Gobain	147.50
Schneider	218.50
Shell	117.10
Simca	53.50
Soc.Générale	24.50
SuezCieFin	317
Thomson	133
Ugine-Kuhl	200.80
Young3¼%	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	3,010
B.Boveri	1,525
Ciba-Geigy	2,640
Cr.Suisse	3,260
Fischer	1,520
HoffRoche bl	178,000
Nestlé	3,295
Sandoz	4,320
Sté B Suisse	3,230
Sulzer bp	397
U B.Suisses	4,060

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 11, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealer, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.17	2.38
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	7.00	7.67
Incom	4.26	4.67
Insur	9.22	10.10
Advisrs	5.52	6.11
Aetna Fd	9.91	10.83
Affiliatd	7.53	8.15
Afutre	9.51	9.51
All Am F	.82	.90
Allstate	10.95	11.77
Alpha Fd	12.02	13.14
Amcap	6.42	7.02
Am Bus	3.37	3.65
Am Dvln	11.03	12.05
Am Eqty	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.53	9.81
Incme	9.55	10.44
Invest	9.00	9.84
Specl	9.30	
Stock	9.24	10.10
Am Grth	6.77	7.40
Am Inv	5.74	5.74
Am Mut	9.38	10.25
amN Gth	3.45	3.77
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.55	9.37
Grwth	11.55	12.66
Incme	8.28	9.07
Fd Inv	9.19	10.07
Vent	42.55	46.63
Astron	4.89	5.34
Axe Houghton:		
Boston St	8.30	9.07
Bost Fdn	11.54	12.62
Boston	8.41	9.19
Brwn Fd	3.81	4.16
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.87	16.29
Candn	19.44	21.29
Divid	3.91	4.18
NatW S	10.62	11.64
NY Vnt	unavail	
Bondstk	6.61	7.22
Fund A	5.73	6.28
Fund B	7.93	8.63
Stock	6.23	6.81
Sci Cp	4.73	5.20
Babson	9.57	9.59
Bayrck	8.52	9.31
Beacon	14.15	14.13
Berg Knt	9.01	9.01
Berk ggth	6.94	7.43
Blair Fd	6.94	7.43
BusM Fd	7.57	8.30
CG Fd	9.35	10.65
Capamr	8.17	8.95
Capit Inv	3.53	3.93
Capit Shr	6.61	7.24
Cent Shr	12.74	13.92
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.72	12.81
Com St	1.76	1.92
Grwth	5.34	5.84
Incom	7.66	8.37
Specl	1.84	2.01
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	7.46	8.15
Fund	2.67	10.57
Frnt	85.63	90.48
Shrhd	11.67	12.73
Specl	9.37	10.26
Chemcl	17.79	19.66
Colonial:		
Equty	4.37	4.73
Fund	11.22	12.26
Grwth	6.50	7.10
Incom	9.72	10.62
Vent	5.24	5.73
Col Grth	13.37	13.37
ComS Bd	5.13	5.63
Cwlth AB	1.43	1.55
Cwlth C	1.77	1.91
Comp As	10.04	11.00
Compet	7.01	7.68
Comp Bd	9.33	10.14
Comp Fd	10.19	11.09
Comstk	4.51	4.93
Concord	12.89	12.87
Consol In	11.00	11.75
Contl Mi	8.17	8.17
Cont Gth	10.05	10.15
Corp Ld	15.68	17.19
Cnty Cap	13.26	14.33
Crn WDiv	6.16	6.73
Crn WDal	7.02	7.67
deVgh M	70.09	70.09
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.28	13.42
Dalwr	13.37	14.61
Delta	7.61	8.32
Dodg Cox	15.66	15.66
Drexel	14.60	14.60
Dreyf Fd	12.32	13.50
Dreyf Lv	14.05	15.40
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.10	11.04
Grwth	12.85	14.04
Incom	6.26	6.84
Specl	9.10	9.95
Stock	138.6	15.15
Eberst	14.49	15.84
Egret	13.24	14.39
Emrg Sc	6.37	6.96
Energy	13.27	13.27
Entprse	6.53	7.19
Equity	9.39	10.26
Equt Gth	8.96	9.82
Equt Pro	4.41	4.83
Fairfd	10.78	11.73
Farm Bu	10.45	10.45
Fid Dest	7.23	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.51	13.67
Contr	9.66	10.56
Essex	14.15	15.46
Evrst	13.62	14.39
Fidel	16.29	17.80
Purtn	10.70	11.67
Salem	5.53	6.04
Trend	24.30	26.62
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.46	4.88
Indust	3.87	4.26
Incom	6.03	6.57
Vent	4.46	4.83
FstF Va	11.52	12.57
Fst Investors:		
Disco	8.35	9.15
Grwth	9.26	10.15
Stock	unavail	
Fst Mutl	9.22	9.37
Fst Nat	7.86	8.59
Fst Siera	45.77	50.21
Flet Cap	6.45	
Flet Fnd	5.67	
Fla Gth	6.13	6.70
Fnd Gth	4.50	4.92
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.75	17.22
Incom	13.61	14.87
Mutal	8.81	9.63
Specl	10.50	11.53
Foursq	10.70	11.69
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.02	9.88
Grwth	6.46	7.03
Util	6.25	6.35
Incom	2.17	2.33
Fd frMut	10.53	10.53
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.67	10.57
Impac	8.10	8.5
Ind Trd	13.19	14.42
Pilot	7.74	8.46
Fund Am	8.30	9.64
Galewy	9.63	10.41
Gen Sec	10.11	10.11
Gibraltr	7.85	7.74
Group Sec:		
Apex F	8.33	9.16
Bal Fd	8.95	9.79
Com St	13.19	14.42
GrthFd A	8.75	9.56
Grth Ind	20.76	20.75
Guardn	26.13	26.13
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.81	5.25
Gth	7.95	8.69
Harbor	8.48	9.27
H&C Fd	12.95	12.85
H&C Lev	10.37	10.37
Hedb Gor	8.13	8.13
Hedge	11.42	12.52
Herlige	2.61	2.95
H Mann	157.4	16.60
Hubsmn	unavail	
ICM Finl	7.34	8.59
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.12	4.50
Incom	4.41	4.82
Imp Gth	7.52	8.22
Inc Fd A	14.50	15.95
Inves Bos	12.66	13.84
Investors Group:		
Invus Bos	12.65	13.84
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.90	5.21
Mut	10.07	10.96
Prog	4.43	4.92
Stock	19.63	21.37
Select	9.15	9.84
Var Py	7.43	8.07
Inv Resh	4.95	5.41
Istel	21.67	22.25
Ivy	8.33	8.33
J Hncock	7.95	8.63
Johnstn	21.35	21.85
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	10.25	11.25
Cus B1	18.94	19.76
Cus B2	19.85	21.65
Cus B4	8.43	9.21
Cus K1	7.99	8.72
Cus K2	5.24	5.72
Cus S1	18.88	20.57
Cus S2	10.75	11.72
Cus S3	8.10	8.84
Cus S4	4.92	5.31
Polar	3.33	4.25
Knickb	7.50	8.22
Knick Gt	9.90	10.54
Lenox Fd	6.73	7.41
Lex Grth	9.65	10.55
Lex Rsch	15.91	17.37
Liberty	6.46	7.06
Life Stk	5.77	6.31
Life Inv	7.98	8.61
Linc Nat	10.77	11.99
Ling	4.65	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.39	31.39
Capit	11.55	11.55
Mut	14.52	14.52
Luth Bro	12.14	13.27
Magna In	8.34	9.66
Manhtn	5.26	5.75
Mkt Grth	6.85	6.85
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.45	9.26
Indep	6.50	7.12
Mass	11.29	12.37
Mass Inc	15.33	16.75
Mass Gth	12.45	13.61
Mass Tr	14.50	153.5
Mates	4.53	4.53
Mathers	13.77	13.77
MidA Mu	5.71	6.24
Moody Cp	12.25	13.37
Moody's	13.10	14.32
MIF Fd	9.01	9.74
MIF Gth	5.67	6.13
MuUS Gv	10.71	11.03
Mu OmG	5.76	6.26
Mu Omin	10.71	11.64
Mut Shs	16.72	16.72
Mut Trst	unavail	
NEA Mut	10.64	10.86
Nat Ind	11.13	11.13
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.32	12.37
Bond	5.09	5.56
Divid	4.48	4.90
Grwth	9.59	10.48
Pf Stk	7.49	8.19
Incom	5.47	5.98
Stock	8.46	9.25
Nel Grth	9.47	10.27
Neuw Cet	6.15	6.72
Neuw Fd	10.77	10.77
New Wld	13.22	14.45
Newton	15.28	16.70
Nich Strg	13.84	13.84
Noreast	15.23	15.23
Ocngph	unavail	
Omega	6.48	680
100 Fund	14.32	15.65
101 Fund	9.57	10.46
One WmS	15.26	15.26
O'Nell	12.98	12.98
Opponh	8.21	8.97
Opp AIM	11.91	13.02
OTC Sec	10.49	11.40
Pace Fnd	8.21	8.97
Paul Rev	8.83	9.65
Penn Sq	8.38	8.38
Pa Mut	4.99	4.99
Phila	14.93	16.36
Pilgrim	10.17	11.11
Pine St	12.04	12.04
Pion Ent	7.68	8.39
Pion Fnd	12.13	13.26
Pilgrth	13.13	14.35
Plan Inv	11.02	12.04
Price Funds:		
Grwth	25.87	25.87
N Era	10.18	10.18
N Hor	27.75	27.78
Pro Fund	10.70	10.70
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provdnt	4.99	5.45
Prud Sys	10.72	11.71
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.91	8.64
Georg	14.33	15.66
Grth	10.39	11.36
Incom	8.24	9.01
Invest	7.84	8.57
Vista	8.41	9.19
Voyag	6.99	7.64
Revere	11.11	12.14
Rinfret	15.94	16.50
Schustr	16.84	18.43
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	33.95	33.95
Bal	15.80	15.80
Com St	10.41	10.41
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.48	3.81
Invest	8.18	8.96
Ultra	7.49	8.11
Selec Am	9.82	10.62
Sel SpecS	16.56	18.10
Sentl Gth	8.57	9.32
Sham Fd	11.28	11.28
Shear Ap	30.33	33.15
Sh Dean	18.49	18.49
Side	10.01	10.97
Captl	9.77	10.68
Invest	11.54	12.61
Trust	9.24	10.10
Smith B	10.15	10.15
Swst Inv	9.46	10.23
Swinv Gt	7.01	7.58
Sover Inv	13.64	14.93
Spectra	7.28	7.98
StFrm Gt	4.81	4.81
State St	47.33	47.58
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.88	4.25
Asso F	1.34	1.47
Fiduc	7.19	7.88
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	20.19	20.19
Cap Op	9.31	9.31
Stock	14.26	14.26
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	7.47	8.19
Sumit	10.95	12.00
Tech	7.69	8.38
Syncr Gt	9.92	10.84
TMR Ap	13.20	14.43
Teachrs	10.54	10.93
Technol	3 84	4.20
Temp Gt	24.82	27.12
Towr MR	5.56	6.08
Tran Cap	7.47	8.34
Trav Eq	unavail	
Tudor Fd	12.59	13.76
TwnC Gt	2.97	3.25
TwnC Inc	4.08	4.47
Unif Mut	10.49	11.46
Unifd	10.34	11.30
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.18	15.50
Nat Inv	7.88	8.61
Un Cap	10.41	11.38
Whtch	13.09	14.31
United Funds:		
Accm	7.52	8.24
Con Gr	13.04	14.29
Con Inc	11.89	13.03
Incom	13.83	15.16
Scien	7.94	8.70
Vang	9.88	10.83
UFd Can	7.52	8.22
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.91	7.57
Incom	5.40	5.92
Spl Sit	5.79	6.35
VnceS spl	8.92	9.75
Vandrbf	7.15	7.81
Vangd	4.84	5.29
Var IndP	5.02	5.46
Viking	6.43	6.99
WallSt In	8.80	9.62
Wash Mu	3.06	14.27
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.24	22.60
Ivest	16.20	17.70
Morg	10.87	1.88
Techv	8.37	
Trust	11.69	12.78
Wellsl	12.56	13.73
Welltn	11.85	12.95
Windr	10.00	0.93
West Ind	6.60	7.21
Wincp Fd	5.63	6.15
Winfield	4.52	4.94
Wisc Fd	6.71	7.33
Worth	2.97	2.97
Zeigler	10.34	11.30

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Ludicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Ling 8¼-81	93½	94½
Aerop Paris 9-85	104½	105½
Am Brands 8-81	93¼	99¼
Amoco 6¾-85	90½	91½
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	103	104
Autoroutes 9⅝-76	104	105
BancoObres 7½-7	95	95
BeatFoods 9-85	105¾	106¾
Bendix 8-79	99	100
Borg Warn 8-79	99	100
BP 6¾-78	95	96½
Cabot 8¾-75	102¼	103½
Cabot 9½-80	104¼	105¼
Car Safe 8¾-75	101½	102½
Celanese 6¾-82	89½	90½
Chevron 7-80	93¾	94¾
Chrysler 7-84	84	83
CNA Overs 9-75	103½	104¼
ContOil 9½-85	105¾	106¾
Cont Oil 7-80	94¼	95½
Cont Tele 9-82	103¾	104¾
Cope. City 8-84	98	99½
Copen City 9-85	101½	102½
Copen Tel 9-85	102½	103½
Courtaulds 9-82	101¾	103¾
Courtaulds 9¼-85	102½	103½
CutlerHam 7½-80	93½	94½
DeBeers 6½-82	88½	90½
Denmark 9-82	102¾	103¾
Denmark 9¼-85	103	104
EIB 8¾-75	104¼	105¼
Erap 9-82	99	100
Ericsson 8¾-75	103¾	104¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	103¾	104¾
Eriksberg 6¾-82	93½	92
Esso 8¾-75	103½	104½
Esso 9-85	105¼	106¼
Ford 8-81	99½	100½
GDF 9-85	104	105
GenMills 7-80	91½	92½
Hambros 9½-85	104½	105½
Hamersley 9½	101½	102½
Hawker Sid 9-75	100¼	101¼
Honda 7½-81	95¼	96¼
Honeywell 6-81	91¾	92¾
I S E 9-85	103½	104½
Ireland 9-85	100¼	101¼
Kawasaki 7¾-73	100	101
Marriott 9¼-75	103	104
MassFerg 9-82	101¼	102¼
Mexico 7-82	87½	91
Miles 8¾-75	103	104
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	99½	100½
Mobil Int 7-86	92¾	93¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Montagu tr 9¼-?	100¾	101¾
Montreal 9-85	104¾	105¼
Nabisco 6½-82	92½	93½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	101¾	102¾
N.Zealand 7-76	100½	101½
NipponEl 7½-81	93	94
NovaScotia 9-85	104¾	105¾
Oslo 7¼-73	99¼	100¼
Oslo 9-75	105	106
Oslo 9-85	103¾	104¾
OtisElev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Péchiney 9-85	101¾	102¾
PhilipsP 6-81	91	92
Portugal 6⅞-77	97½	99
Proct&G 6½-82	90½	91½
QuebecCity 9-82	104	105
QuebecHydr-74/79	99½	100½
QuebecHyd9¼-85	103	104
QuebecPro 9-85	103	104
Queensland 9-82	101½	102½
Renault 6¾-82	88½	90½
SFE 9-73	103	104
Shell 6½-79	90	91½
Siemens 9-85	101½	102¼
SiraKvine 9-85	103½	104¼
Sumitomo 7¾-73	100	101
Tal 6¾-85	89	90
Transocean 8¾-7	104	105
Transocean 7-80	89½	91
Transocean 8-84	96¾	97¾
Transocean 9-85	103½	104½
TRW 7¼-83	87½	91
Uniroyal 6¼-82	87½	89
UniMarch 9-82	99¼	100¼
Cumminsint 5-89	113	114
EquityF 5¼-89	92¾	83¾
EastKodak 4½-88	95½	96½
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	105¾	107¾
Firestone 5-83	97½	93½
Ford 5-83	93¼	94¼
Fuji Photo 6¼-85	105	105
GenElec 4¼-85	93¾	94¼
GenFoods 4½-22	100¾	101¾
Gillette 4⅞-82	83⅞	83¾
Hitachi 6¼-84	90½	91½
Holiday Inns 8-85	119¼	119¾
Honeywell 5-83	107½	110½
I.S.E. 5-88	107	108
I.S.E 6¼-69	104½	105½
Iton 6½-89	115	117
J. Logan 4¾-83	103½	104½
W.Kidne 5-89	75½	77¼
Komatsu 6¼-84	93	94
Kubota 6¼-84	95½	94½
Leasco 5-88	73¼	71¼
Leasco Int 5-89	60	61
LTV 5-88	37½	33½
MarMidland 5-88	101¼	102¼
Michelin 6-85	103½	107½
Miles 4¾-93	95½	97½
Mitsubishi 7-85	94½	95½
Mitsub Shoji 7½-	110	111
Mitsui 6½-93	130	135
Motorola 4½-83	93½	94½
MurphyOil 5-8?	87½	83½
Nabisco 5¼-88	107½	103¾
Owens Ill 5-77	104½	105½
PanAm 5¼-89	87½	83½
Penny J.C. 6-89	117¾	118¾
Pepsico 4½-81	124	125
PhilMor 4¾-89	158½	159½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	92½	93½
R.C.A. 5-88	90	91
Revlon 4¾-83	110½	111½
ReynoldsM 5-88	87½	83½
Searle 4¾-88	119	120
Texaco 4½-88	94	95
Toshiba 6½-1985	83	89
20th Cent. 5-87	65¾	66¾
Tyco 5-84	51	53
Union Carb 4¾-	93½	94½
UtahIntl 5¼-83	163¾	169¾
WardFood 5½-	75½	76½
WrmLam 4½-88	129	130

*Ex-dividend

Floating Rates

Bond	Bid	Ask
Autopistas 9⅝-75	99	100
ENEL 8-80	97¼	99¼
GeneralCa 9½-80	93⅜	97½
Insilco 7½% 80	99¼	97⅝
Pepsi 6⅝-80	97¼	97⅝
[illegible]mline 9⅝-77	97⅝	97⅞

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	76¼	77¼
Amoco 5½-84	92½	93½
Apco 6-89	96½	97½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	92½	93½
Amer Can 4¾-88	90¼	91¼
AmTob 5¼-88	134	135
Asahi 6¼-84	97½	100½
Ashland 5-88	88	89
Best Foods 7¼-90	114½	115½
Chevron 5-88	104	105
Chesebr 6¼-84	105¾	106¾
Chrysler 4¾-88	66½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	73¾	74¾
Cont Tele 5½-89	106½	107½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	95.23	91.43	112.71
Previous	93.15	91.40	112.97

U.S. SHOPPING CENTER
Prime location and AAA tenants, long-term leases
Guaranteed return 13.5% increasing each year.
No Management responsibilities.
Minimum participation: U.S $100,000.
Box D 2,408, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Market Summary

March 11, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Stock	Volume	Last	Chg
Chesebrou	351,300	45¼	—1
FedNat Mtg	309,700	60¾	— ¾
Arlen Rlty	253,200	15½	— ⅜
Warn Lam	246,400	74⅝	—1⅛
Gen Fds	231,800	85	+1¾
Ampex Cp	207,100	20¼	—2⅜
Monsanto	185,100	37½	— ⅞
Am Tel Tel	178,700	45¾	— ¼
Imp Cp Am	150,100	15¾	+ ⅛
Cater Trac	139,900	47¼	+ ½
Sony Corp	136,500	20⅝	+ ¾
Telex Corp	133,200	19⅞	— ⅜
NatCashR	127,500	43⅛	
Int Tel Tel	125,000	59½	+1½
Weyerhsr	119,600	57¾	— ¼

Volume, all stocks: 19,830 000 shares
Volume, 15 stocks: 2,909,100 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 14.7 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $43.54.
New 1970-71 highs: 96; lows: 1.
Issues traded in: 1,673.
Advances: 673; declines: 710; unchanged: 290.
N.Y. stock index: 54.74 —0.01: industrials: 58.31 —0.02; transportation: 41.75 +0.11; utility: 41.44 +0 05; finance: 69.74 —0.08

Most Actives—American

Stock	Volume	Last	Chg
Instrum Sys	174,500	10¼	— ¼
Mite Corp	107,400	7⅛	— ¾
Ecologic Sci	101,100	15⅝	+ ⅛
Frank Mint	90,500	37½	—1
Unam Tr wt	81,630	7⅛	+ ½
Viewlex	73,400	10	+ ½
Calcomp	67,300	25¼	—2⅜
Beverly Ent	67,200	15¼	— ¼
Nytronics	67,200	4¼	— ⅛
UnBrand wt	61,530	5½	

Approx total stock sales 6,400,000
Stock sales year ago 2,570,805

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
26.12	25.71	25.85	—.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	876.91	905.76	890.81	899.44	+ 3.56
20 Trn	200.74	203.02	199.85	201.29	+ 0.55
15 Util	121.90	123.66	121.64	122.87	+ 0.77
65 Stk	295.41	298.86	293.83	296.50	+ 1.19

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	110.35	108.48	109.36	+.85
20 Railroads	40.13	37.43	38.59	+.29
55 Utilities	62.72	61.53	62.19	+.35
500 Stocks	100.29	98.57	99.37	+.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 10	330,429	634,563	2,336
March 9	369,773	727,684	2,448
March 8	400,911	749,838	2,058
March 5	338,416	727,042	2,644
March 4	385,983	814,385	2,512

These totals are included in the sales figures

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-96

Abbott Lab, Allied Main, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Am Brands, Arvin Ind, Bk of Cal, Beat Foods, Bendix Cp, Briggs Strat, Brunswk, Champ Spk, Crocker Nat, Dayton Hud, Dial Finan, Diam Intl, Diebold, Dr Pepper, Dow Chem, Dun Bradst, Duq 2.10 pf, East Gas F, Engelh Min, EssexInt pf, Fst Chart, Fly Tiger, Ford Mot, Gamb Skog, Gamb 1.60pf, Gen A Tran, Gen Cable, Gen Motors

Gen Tel El, Genesco Inc, Gibralt Fin, Gimbel Br, Gt Atl Pac, Gt W Finan, Gulf Mob O, Halliburt, Hobart Mfg, HolidayIn A, HseF 44.5pf, Hubbard RI, Imp Cp Am, IntFlav Fra, IntT&T pf K, IntT&T pf N, Int Util, Interpace, Jeffrn Pilot, Kauf Broad, Kirsch Co, Knight Nws, Ligg Myers, LigM 5.25pf, Lilly Eli, LouLd Exp, Marsh Field, McCord, Metromed, Midld Ross, Migelnv Gp, Nat Svc Ind

Nat Starch, NatUn Elec, Outlet Co, Papercft, Parker Pen, Penn Frt, Petrolane, QuakSta Oil, Reliab Str, Reyn Ind, Riviana Fds, RoyCr Cola, Sony Corp, Sou Ry, Std Intl, SterlDrug pf, Stone Web, Stude Worth, Stu Wor pfB, StudeW pfA, Tandy Corp, Thrift Drug, TI Corp, Time Inc, Times Mir, TRW 4.40pf, UnPac Corp, Un Brands, Unit Gas, Wels Mkts, Weyberg Sh, Wometco A

NEW LOWS-1

Comw Oil pf

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from page 8)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	12½	MaysJW .50b	11	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	20¼	Maytag 1.10a	100	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ½
28⅝	11⅝	MCA Inc .60	156	27	27⅞	27	27½	+ ¾
30	18⅞	McCord 1.20b	7	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
26¾	13⅝	McCrory 1.20	134	24⅞	25¾	24⅞	25½	+1
55	15¼	McDermtt 1b	166	32⅜	33¼	32¼	32½	+ ¼
64½	27½	McDonald Cp	365	63	63¾	61	61¼	—1⅞
35	13	McDonD .40b	323	33	33⅞	32⅞	33½	+ ⅛
38¼	21⅜	McG Ed 1.40	41	37¾	38	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅜
29	10¼	McGrwH .60	960	22	22½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
47	17⅝	Mc GH pf1.20	4	36	36	36	36	+ ¾
10⅞	3½	McGreg Don	75	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	
179½	128	McIntyr 1.40	z10	135	135	135	135	
24	15⅛	McKee .80	25	22¼	23⅞	2¼	23⅜	+1⅛
56⅝	31¾	McLean .80a	9	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅝
30	12⅝	McLouth Stl	79	20⅛	21½	20⅛	21¼	+1⅛
19¼	11⅛	McNeil .70	14	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	11	Mead Corp 1	159	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
46	35½	Mead pfA2.80	3	45⅜	45⅜	45	45	+ ¼
39	21⅛	MedusaC 1.20	1	37½	37½	37½	37½	
14½	4¼	MEI Cp	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50	23⅝	Melv Sho .80	37	48⅜	48⅜	47½	48	— ¼
68½	64⅞	Melv Sh pf 4	z10	65	65	65	65	
166⅝	44½	Memorex Cp	459	68½	70⅞	67⅝	67¼	
101	51⅛	MercanS 1.40	13	100¼	100¼	98¼	99¼	—1⅜
112¾	73½	Merck 2.20	227	95	95⅞	94½	95¼	+ ¼
44⅝	18	Meredith .70	13	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
51⅝	24	Mesa Pet .10	63	49⅜	50⅞	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
96½	44	Mes sr pf2.20	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1⅛
96	46⅝	MesaP pf2.20	1	93	93	93	93	+1⅜
11	8¼	MesabTr .18g	65	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
31	23	Mesta Mch 2	4	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29⅛	— ¼
29⅛	12⅛	MGM	74	24⅞	25	24½	24½	— ½
28	9⅜	Metromd .50	253	27¾	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
57	43	Met E pf 3.90	z50	52	52	50½	50½	
86¼	33	MGIC Inv .20	25	84	84½	83¾	84¼	
18⅝	13	Mich Gs Ut 1	3	16½	16½	16½	16½	
17¾	11⅛	Mich Tube 1	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅝	9⅝	Microdot .10g	80	21⅞	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
22	12¾	Mid ConT .88	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	MidSUtil 1.02	205	24⅞	25	24⅝	24¾	
31	16	Midld R 1.40	171	30⅝	31¼	30½	1⅛	+ ¼
102½	60½	Midwst Oil 3	7	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
78⅞	37⅞	MilesLbs 1.20	72	54	54⅝	53⅝	54½	+ ⅜
32⅞	13⅝	Milt Brad .60	93	31¼	31⅜	30½	30⅞	
114¼	71	MinnMM 1.85	149	106½	107½	106½	107½	+ ½
22⅝	16	MinnPLt 1.30	10	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
118	68⅛	MissnCp 2.40	z150	110½	111	110½	110½	—1
18⅝	7⅜	MissRivr .74f	14	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	
70	45½	MoPac A 5	11	67½	68	67½	68	+1
30⅝	21⅝	MP Cem 1.60	38	26½	27	25¾	26¼	— ¼
22¾	15½	MoPubS .80b	35	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22¾	
58⅝	36	MobilOil 2.40	443	56	57⅛	56	56¾	
36½	13⅝	Mohas 1.10	42	34½	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
87	18⅛	Mohwk Data	687	32⅞	34⅜	32⅞	34¼	+1⅞
45⅞	20⅝	Molybd .64f	139	29	29⅝	28	28	— ⅞
50½	32¼	Molyb pf2.50	2	42¾	42¾	42	42	— ½
25¼	14	Monarch .80	8	19	19¼	19	19	
25⅞	7½	Monogm Ind	125	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
32½	16½	MononR .15g	15	32	32	32	32	
50⅝	27	MonroEq .60	14	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Monsant 1.80	1851	38⅝	38⅝	37½	37½	— ⅞
37	24⅝	MontDUt 1.88	18	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	24¼	Mont Pw 1.68	52	32¼	32⅜	31¾	31¾	— ⅝
13	9⅛	MONYM .23g	187	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
17½	6⅝	Moor McCor	12	16	16	15¾	15¼	+ ⅛
71	50⅝	MorganJ 2.72	52	63⅜	64⅛	63⅜	64⅛	+ ⅞
30	20⅞	Morse Sh .75	39	26	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Mtg Inv .55g	31	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
40	22¾	MorNor .80	141	36	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	.31	Motorola .60	85	67½	68½	67	67	
40⅞	24⅝	MtFuel S 1.80	36	39⅝	39¾	38½	39	— ⅝
24⅞	19⅝	MtStaTT 1.36	32	23	23	22⅞	23	
19⅛	9⅞	MSL Ind .40	8	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
24¼	14¼	Munsingwr 1	7	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅞	MrphyCo 1.20	39	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅜	Mrphin 2.52f	58	14⅛	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
36½	13⅞	Murph Oil .60	55	35⅝	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	
100	64	MurpO pf5.20	1	100	100	100	100	+2
20⅝	11⅛	MurryOh .60	7	20⅝	20⅜	20½	20⅝	

N

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68½	33¼	Nalco Ch .70	44	46½	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
40⅞	13	Narco Sci .60	28	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	— ½
43⅝	21⅝	NashuaCp .48	15	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
24¼	9⅞	Nat Airlin .40	74	22¼	22½	22	22	— ¼
27⅞	16	Nat Avia .96g	26	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
55	37¾	Nat Bisc 2.20	40	53⅞	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
31¼	19½	Nat Can .45	44	31	31¼	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
67	35	N Can pf 1.50	1	55	55	55	55	
63	29¾	NatCashR .72	1275	43½	44⅜	43	43⅛	
82	41	Nat Chem .50	9	81½	81½	81	81	— ⅝
41⅝	38⅛	Nat Chem wi	2	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
23	10¼	NatCityL .90	60	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	14	Nat Distil .90	127	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	20⅝	Nat Fuel 1.68	18	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
26½	9	Nat Genl .20	221	26	26⅝	25½	25½	— ½
25½	14	Nat Gyp 1.05	158	23⅝	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Nat Indust	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
14½	7⅛	NatInd pf.60	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15	8¼	NatInd pf1.25	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23	16	Nat Lead 1	306	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
38	21½	Nat Presto 1	12	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅞
28¼	13⅛	NatSvcIn .66	x231	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	26	Nat Stand .75	16	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
30½	19	NatStarch .64	56	30⅜	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅝
46⅝	32½	Nat Steel 2.50	96	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅝
14⅞	10⅜	Nat Tea .80	33	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NatUnEl .67r	138	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
67⅝	13⅞	Natomas .25	254	58½	59⅝	56⅞	56⅞	—1⅛
27¼	10½	Neptune .40	32	20	20¼	19⅞	20	
43⅝	29	Nev Pow 1.16	76	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38½	— ¼
23	13¼	Newberry 1	33	20½	20½	20	20½	
25¼	18⅝	NEngEl 1.56	64	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	30	NE TT 2.36	36	35⅛	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅝
36¼	24¼	Newhall .07g	12	33⅝	34	33⅞	34	
31⅛	21½	Newmnt 1.04	86	29⅞	29⅞	29	29⅜	— ⅛
114½	79⅝	Newmt pf4.50	8	101	101	100½	100½	+1¼
25¼	12⅝	NY Hond .50r	128	23¼	24	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	26½	NYS EG 2.08	32	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
57	45	NY SE pf3.75	z220	54	54	54	54	
18	13⅛	Niag MP 1.10	200	17	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
61	48	Nia M pf 4.10	z200	58¼	59	58¾	59	
57½	43	Nia M pf3.90	z10	53	53	53	53	— ½
20⅜	13¼	NiagShr .86g	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
85⅞	49⅝	Norfolk W 5	47	75½	75⅞	75⅛	75⅜	
27⅞	8½	NorlinCp .50r	99	19	19⅞	18	18	—1⅛
32¼	12½	Norris Ind 1	68	31¼	31¼	30	30½	— ⅞
26¼	11	NA Coal .60	4	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅝	NoAmPg .51g	52	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
54⅝	18	No Am Phil 1	x22	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
26⅝	15¼	NoAmRk 1.20	129	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
73	47½	NoARk pf4.75	12	67½	68	67½	68	+1
24g7	13¼	NoARk pf1.35	2	22½	22½	22½	22½	—
15⅞	12	Noeast Ut .94	210	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	NorCenGs .60	45	16	16⅛	16	16	
54½	16	Nor Cent Ry	z190	17¾	19	17¾	19	+2
38½	26⅛	NoIllGas 1.72	38	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ¼
32⅝	23½	No In PS 1.32	63	29⅜	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	39¼	NoNGas 2.60	68	54⅝	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	— ½
29¼	21⅝	NoStaPw 1.70	39	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ¼
113½	111	NS Pw pf8.80	z160	112¾	113	112¾	113	+ ½
55¼	44½	NS Pw pf3.60	z20	5	51	51	51	— ½
8⅞	8	Nothgte .25g	32	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
		Nothgt fn.25g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
35¾	15⅛	Northrop 1	82	24	24	23	23	—1
30¼	15⅛	Nwst Airl .45	614	29⅞	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
39½	27	NwtBanc 1.40	15	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	8⅝	Nowst Ind	161	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
83¾	42¾	Nwtind pfA5	4	79	79⅛	79	79¼	— ⅛
81	44⅛	Nwtind pfC5	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
66¼	36⅝	Nwstin pf4.20	243	65⅝	65⅛	65	65¼	— ⅛
33⅞	22¾	Norton 1.50	24	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ⅛
54½	28½	Nort Simon	298	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	27⅜	Nort S pf1.60	349	53	53½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	NVF Co	97	12⅛	13	12	12⅛	+ ⅛

O

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	5½	OakElect .16	45	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
27⅝	15	OakitePd .80	18	21	21½	21	21	— ¼
26⅛	13⅛	Occid Pet 1b	695	18⅞	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
80	42	OccidPet pf 4	18	59⅝	60¼	59¼	59½	— ¾
79½	41⅛	OccidP pf3.60	48	58½	59⅝	58¼	58½	— ¼
43½	23⅝	OccidP pf2.16	3	32⅞	32¾	32½	32¾	—1¼
20½	6⅝	Ogden Corp	111	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
32½	18¼	Ogden pf1.87	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
27⅞	19¾	OhioEdis 1.54	70	25⅝	26	25½	6	
71	55¾	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z20	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½
61	47½	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z200	56	56	56	56	+1
28½	18	Okla GE 1.24	544	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
3-16	1-16	Okla GE rt	3526	1-16	⅛	1-16	7-64	+3-64
24	16¼	OklaNGs 1.24	18	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
23⅞	13⅞	Olin Corp .88	274	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ¼
20¼	10⅛	Omarkin .49f	47	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25	12¼	OneidaLt .70	8	24	24	23⅞	23¾	— ¼
20⅞	12⅛	Opelika 1	13	19½	19¾	19½	19½	
23⅛	17⅛	OrangeR 1.20	106	20⅞	21	20⅝	20½	
55⅛	35⅝	Otis Elev 2	225	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
36	12⅝	Outbd Mar 1	450	35⅝	36	35½	35⅝	
19½	10	Outlet Co .65	62	20¼	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	22	OverTrns .80	31	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
46	31½	Owen Cng .75	17	44	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	38	Owen Ill 1.35	763	62½	63	62	63	+1
107	69	OwenIl pf4.75	3	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	
21	9¾	Oxf Ind A .60	42	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20½	

P-Q

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	22½	Pac GE 1.50	132	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	11½	PacInExp .80	36	27⅛	27¾	26½	26½	—1
29⅝	20¼	Pac Ltg 1.60	52	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
32¼	15¼	PacPetrl .30e	378	31¾	32⅛	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅝	PacPwL 1.28	96	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
27¼	14	Pac Swst Air	69	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
22⅛	16¾	Pac T&T 1.20	39	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
18½	8½	Pac Tin .60e	8	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ½
20⅝	6½	PalmBch .25	202	14⅝	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	7⅛	PanAmS .20g	78	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
18⅛	8	PanAm WAir	661	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
43⅝	31⅜	Panh EP .80	150	36⅛	36½	36	36⅛	+ ¼
37⅞	22¾	Papercft .60	37	37¾	38½	37⅛	38½	+ ⅝
21¾	10	Pargas .84	43	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ¼
56½	30	Pargas pf2.64	7	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	—1
50¼	29½	ParkHan 1.50	8	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	
19½	15⅞	Park Pen .60	65	19½	20⅛	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
34⅞	5½	Penn Cent	131	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
19¾	8	Penn Dixie	94	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
21	10½	Penn Fruit	176	21⅛	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+1⅛
66⅝	37⅝	PenneyJC 1	609	65½	65⅞	64¼	64⅝	—1½
64⅝	37½	PennaCo pf	3	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	78	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
110½	102	Pa PLt pf8.40	z4370	104½	105½	103½	103½	
69¾	54½	Pa PLt pf4.50	z120	62	62	62	62	— ¾
36½	17⅛	Pnnwlt 1.20	64	31⅛	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅜
57	35½	Penwlt pf2.50	4	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49¾	+ ¼
30½	17½	Penwlt pf1.25	13	29⅞	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
36	15⅝	PennzUn .80	285	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	29	
51⅛	23	Penz U pf1.33	46	41¾	42¼	41½	41½	
22½	17	PeopDrg 1.10	2	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
39¾	28	PeopGas 2.08	x20	37⅛	37⅜	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	38	PepsiCo 1	73	58½	58¾	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	17⅝	PerElmr .20g	168	40⅛	41¼	40⅛	41⅛	+1
42	27½	Pet Inc 1.20	133	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	— ½
24⅞	16¾	Petinc pf 1	6	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
23	16⅝	Pet Inc pf.80	9	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29	20¼	PetePaul 1.20	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
42½	38¼	Petro an .66	39	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+1
42	24½	Petrol pf1.37	5	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
22¾	14⅝	Petr.m 1.19g	8	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
39⅞	26¼	Pfizer .60a	199	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
56½	34	Phe.ps D 2.10	162	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
25⅛	19	Phila El 1.64	159	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
115	100	Phil El pf8.75	z310	111	113	110¾	13	+2¾
68	5½	PhilEl pf4.40	z50	63½	64	63½	64	+1
58	45½	Phil El pf3 80	z60	53	53	53	53	
59⅞	28	PhilMorr 1.20	162	58¼	59½	58⅛	58½	— ⅛
66¼	50	PhilMor pf 4	z40	66½	66½	65	65	—1½
25⅛	8	Philip Ind .16	73	15⅛	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
30½	14	Phil Ind pf 1	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
34¼	20	PhilPet 1.30	543	33⅛	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ¼
20½	9⅝	PhilVH .40	76	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
23⅝	16⅛	PiedNGs 1.20	13	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ½
69¼	38	Pilsbury 1.44	26	56⅞	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	11	PionNGas .80	255	17	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
41⅛	20⅝	PitneyB .48	222	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31¾	+ ⅞
17⅝	11½	PitFord .80	8	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
49⅝	24½	Pittston .60b	298	46¼	47¼	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅝
53⅞	13⅝	Plan Resrch	548	20⅞	21⅞	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PlesseyLt .12	326	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
130⅞	51	Polaroid .32	641	88⅝	91½	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	13½	Portec 1.20	6	22⅛	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
21⅞	16⅝	PortGEl1.38	21	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	23⅛	PotlatchF 1	25	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34½	—1¼
16⅝	12	PotomElec 1	198	15¼	15½	15⅛	15¼	
62	49	Pot Elpf 4.50	z260	56½	57	56½	57	+ ½
43	31	PotEl pf 2.44	19	39	39	38½	38½	—1½
37¼	21½	PPG Ind 1.40	76	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	
31	16½	Premrind .60	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	11⅛	Premr I pf.90	2	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
60⅝	40⅛	ProctGm 1.40	318	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
20¼	6⅛	ProdRsch .10	16	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17⅛	PubSCol 1.12	103	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅜	
30¼	20⅜	P Sv EG 1.64	170	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ¼
124⅜	107½	PSEG pf9.62	z760	119	120	119	119¼	+1¼
101	80	PSEG pf6.80	z50	94	94	94	94	+1
76	58½	PSEG pf5.05	z10	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
64	48	PSEG pf4.18	z200	58	60	58	60	+2
22⅛	18	PSEG pf1.40	4	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	32¼	PubSvIn 2.16	28	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ¼
54½	41½	PS Ind pf2.50	z220	49	49	49	49	
17¾	12⅝	PS Ind pf1.08	z200	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
30½	23½	PubS NH 1.64	51	29⅛	29⅝	29	29⅛	
9¼	4⅛	PubSkInd .31f	38	9	9⅛	9	9	
23¼	12⅝	Pueblo In .28	35	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
18⅝	12½	PR Cemt .60	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	24¾	PugS PL 1.76	23	32¼	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+ ½
48¼	33⅛	Pullman 2	35	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Purex Cp .84	x156	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	Purex pf1.35	x1	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1⅛
85	42	Purolatr 1.60	6	84½	84⅛	84⅛	84½	+ ¼
49¼	34⅛	Quak Oat 1	74	47⅛	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅜
41½	20¼	QuakStOil .80	49	41⅞	42⅛	41½	41½	
20⅝	9⅝	Questor .50	13	16	16⅝	16	16⅛	

R

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	19¼	RalstonP .70	166	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	12⅛	Ramad .24b	785	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	10	Ranco Inc .92	34	21	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
c21⅝	7⅛	Rapid Amer	143	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
62¼	28¼	Rap A pf 2.25	3	50½	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅜
54⅝	19½	RaybstosM 1	11	32¼	32⅛	32	32¼	
16⅝	6⅛	Raymd Int	46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
40	16⅛	Raytheon .60	198	39	39⅝	38⅞	39	— ¼
c39⅝	17⅛	cRaytht pf 1.12	3	39	39⅜	39	39	
34⅝	18⅜	RCA 1	928	33⅜	34⅜	33½	34½	+ ⅜
83½	52½	RCA cv pf 4	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
58	44	RCA pf 3.50	z60	52	52⅞	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
16½	4¼	Reading Co	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
31⅞	9½	RVDG Bate .25	138	27⅛	28	27⅝	27½	—
37	10¼	Redmn .05g	38	28⅝	28¼	27½	27½	—1
43⅝	18	Reev Br 1.50	26	40⅞	41⅞	40¾	41	
13¼	7⅞	Reich Ch .20	115	10¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Rellab Str .60	34	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
29⅞	15⅛	Relian El .70	13	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ¼
84	44¼	ReliaEl pf 3	2	75½	76	75½	76	+1
27¾	7⅛	Republic Cp	247	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	RepubStl 1.60	133	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
28	14½	Revco DS .28	16	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
27	15⅝	Revere Cop 1	35	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
77¼	46½	Revlon 1	89	76⅞	77	76½	76⅞	
39⅝	25⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	44	31¼	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
43	30	RexC pf2.36	2	40¼	40½	40½	40½	
65	34⅝	Reyn Ind 2.40	340	64⅛	65⅝	64⅛	65⅛	+1¼
75⅝	34	Reyln pf 2.25	43	74½	75½	74	75½	+1⅝
37	22½	ReynMet 1.10	394	28	29	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
83¼	60	Rey M pf4.50	9	75⅝	75g6	75¾	75⅝	— ½
39	29⅝	Rey M pf2.37	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
34¼	20⅜	Rheingold .20	103	34	34	32½	32½	—1½
21⅞	9⅝	Richrdson .80	21	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15½	— ½
67½	46⅛	RichMerrel 1	63	64	64	63⅝	64	+ ¼
22	13⅝	RiegelP .60	182	17	17	16⅞	17	
19¼	10	RiegelTxt .80	12	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
20⅞	8⅞	Rio Grnd .60	45	19	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
13½	8⅛	RioGrn pf.80	46	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	
44¼	14¾	Rite Aid .22	40	44	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	
32	17	RivianaFds 1	53	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	RVOANST 1.05g	133	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
37⅝	18⅝	RobshCon .70	74	32½	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+
26½	15⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	21⅛	RobinsAH .40	197	30⅜	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	RochGs 1.20b	49	25¼	25½V	¼	25¼	
47½	31½	RochTel 1.32	14	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	— ⅞
23½	7½	Rockower .24	48	16	16	15⅞	15⅝	— ⅛
31¼	18¼	RockMfg 1.40	5	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
97¾	55½	RohmH 1.60b	41	96	97⅛	96	97¼	+1¼
26½	14¼	Rohr Cp .80	148	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	19⅝	Rollinsinc .20	38	33	33⅛	33	33¼	+ ½
11¾	5⅛	Ronson .25f	99	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	15¼	Roper Cp 1	13	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ½
36⅝	18⅝	RorerAm .72	112	36	36⅝	36	36½	+ ¼
25	11½	RoyCCola .54	184	25	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
48½	31⅛	Roy Dutch 2e	498	43⅝	43½	42⅞	42⅞	—1
		Roy Dut fn2e	25	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
12⅝	4⅛	RVOYAL Ind	44	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	10½	
22¼	10½	RTE Corp .24	13	14¾	15	14⅜	15	
43	26½	Rubbrmd .56	9	42½	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	4⅛	Rucker Co	111	10¼	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	9⅛	Russ Tog .68	62	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	+ ½
46⅛	24½	Ryder Sy .50	318	35⅛	35⅞	35	35⅝	— ⅛

S

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40¼	22¼	Safeway 1.20	264	38⅝	39	38	38⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	St Joe Min 2	59	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
17⅝	13	StJosLP 1.04	5	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
52	29¼	StL Sa F 2.40	7	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	
42¼	28¼	StRegisP 1.60	115	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	17	SanDGas 1.08	44	20½	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	7⅛	Sanders Asso	132	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	9⅛	Sangamo .40	46	18⅝	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
27⅞	16½	Sa Feind 1.60	186	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6½	SFe Ind pf.50	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	12¾	SanFeInt .30	66	36	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	SarWelSci .30	28	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅝	SavanhE 1.12	27	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Saxon Ind	279	24⅝	25	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
59	24⅝	Schaefer Cp	35	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
31⅝	19¼	Schenley 1.40	18	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
28⅛	17¼	Schenl pf 1.40	31	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
8	6	Schnly pf .50	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
71½	60½	SchrgPlg .80	174	69⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	+ ⅛
85	53	SchlitzBr 1.40	58	75⅛	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ½
107	51⅜	Schlmbr 1.40	44	106⅝	106⅝	105½	105½	—1
24⅛	11⅛	SCM Corp	170	19½	19⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
19¼	11½	SCOA Ind .60	30	19	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
29⅛	14⅝	Scott L Fd .56	15	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
25½	10⅝	Scott Fetz .80	72	25⅛	25½	25	25	— ⅛
25	10⅛	Scott For .60	168	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
31	21⅛	Scott Paper 1	228	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
49¼	25⅝	Scovill 1.40	14	49	49⅛	48½	48½	— ⅛
60¼	36⅛	Scovll pf2.50	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ½
7¼	4⅜	Scud Duo Vst	120	7	7	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅞	Scuddr pf.16g	16	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
46⅛	22¼	SbCL In 2.20	27	46	46	45⅝	46	+ ½
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	182	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29¼	10	Seagrve .50b	23	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
69⅛	33⅝	Searl GD 1.30	144	67	67½	66	66½	— ⅛
86⅞	51	Sears R 1.20a	342	85½	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	11⅛	Seatrain Line	134	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
33¾	11	Sedco Inc .08	88	31¾	32¼	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅜
32½	12	Servmt .50b	19	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
54½	35⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	154	50	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	21⅛	ShellerGl .80	43	1⅛	22	20⅛	21	—
23⅜	15	ShellGl pf1.40	6	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅜
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	7	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
59⅝	26	Sherwin Wm 2	55	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
90½	56¼	Sher W pf4.40	z200	88½	89	88½	89	+2
42½	17¼	Shulton .80b	127	32⅛	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
15⅛	7⅛	Siegel Hl	25	14⅝	15	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
20	14⅝	SierraPac .80	26	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	11½	Signal Co .60	189	17⅛	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ½
50¼	27	Signal pf2.20	11	39⅜	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ¼
21½	12¾	Signal pf 1	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	
50½	25⅝	Signode 1.10	5	50¼	50¼	50	50	
11⅞	3⅝	Simm Prec	378	7⅛	7½	7	7	— ⅛
70⅝	39	Simmn 1.40a	16	68¾	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ¼
108¾	62½	SimpPat .88b	21	106¼	106¼	104¾	104¾	—1Y
85⅝	53¼	SingerCo 2.40	89	75	75⅛	73¾	74	—1⅛
110	69	Singer pf3.50	24	96½	96⅝	96½	96½	— ½
51	29⅝	Skelly Oil 1	38	44½	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
41⅛	12⅝	Skil Corp	182	27	27	25½	25¼	+3
34⅝	13⅛	Skyline .20	102	30⅛	31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
50½	25½	SmithAO 1.40	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	12	Smith Intl .40	29	24½	24⅜	22⅞	23	—1⅜
57	37⅛	Smith KF 2	138	56⅛	56⅞	56	56¼	+ ¼
26	16	Smucker .70	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
17⅝	8⅞	Sola Bas .50	19	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
14	4⅛	Sonesta	51	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
20¼	12⅞	Sony Cp .03g	1365	20¼	21⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ¾
		Sony fn.03g	44	18	19	18	19	
40⅝	20½	SooLine 1.75g	2	39⅝	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
21⅝	10	SOS Cons .44	3	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	19¾	SCar EG 1.33	87	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29	21	SoJerInd 1.52	5	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
43⅝	18⅜	Southdwn Inc	130	40¾	41	40½	40⅝	
36½	19¼	Sodwn pf1.80	27	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
21¼	12¼	SoeastPS 1.28	9	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
35½	23	SouCalE 1.50	193	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	19	South Co 1.26	196	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
38½	26	SouInGE 1.80	4	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	—1
60⅝	37⅞	SouNGas 1.40	62	55⅞	55⅞	55	55	— ⅛
43	21⅜	Sou Pac 1.80	245	40¼	41½	40⅛	41⅛	+1
75⅝	40	SouthrnRy 38	79	75	75½	74⅝	74⅝	— ¼
15⅞	12⅛	South Ry pf 1	11	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
28	22¼	SouUGas 1.26	98	26	26⅛	26	26	
26	11	Sw Airm .37f	29	17¾	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Swest PS .74	34	14	14⅛	14	14	
12	7	Sparton .40	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
59¾	32½	Sperry Rnd 1	25	42½	42½	40⅜	40⅜	—1⅜
83	49	Sperry H pf 3	1	64	64	64	64	—1
40⅝	18⅛	SprryR .25g	649	33¼	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	8½	Srpague El	43	14½	14¾	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
18⅛	13	SpringsMill 1	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
26¾	17⅜	SquareD .80a	215	25¼	25¾	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
77¼	50¾	Squibb B 1.50	56	74⅛	74⅞	74	74⅛	
39	28¼	StaleyMf 1.40	1	37	37	37	37	
54½	38½	StBrands 1.60	36	48	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
53	22⅝	StBrPaint .40	185	50⅛	51	50	50⅛	
20	8½	Std Intl .28	238	20	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
13¾	6	Std Kollsman	38	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
58½	38	StOilCal 2.80	209	58	58⅛	57⅝	58	+ ¼
59⅛	35	StOilInd 2.30	606	59	59⅛	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
78⅛	49⅝	StdOilNJ .90g	596	75⅜	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	+ ½
85½	51	StdOilOh 2.70	70	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	— ½
14¼	4⅛	Std Press	49	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	StPrudent .66	29	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
60¼	37¼	Stnly Wk 1.60	3	57⅝	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	6½	Stanray .40	27	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	13⅛	Starrett .80	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
45	25⅛	Stauf Ch 1.80	21	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
12	6⅜	Sterch Br .48	149	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼
46½	27½	SterlDrug .80	290	46⅛	46⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
85½	52½	Sterl D pf1.50	3	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	+ ½
44⅞	25½	StevensJ 2.40	190	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	
36	22⅛	StewWar 1.80	8	32⅜	33	32⅜	33⅛	— ¼
27⅞	15⅛	Stoke VanC 1	22	23⅛	23½	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
45⅞	25	Stone W 1.90	84	45⅝	47½	45⅛	47½	+1⅞
13⅝	7⅝	StoneCont .36	7	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅞	14	StorerBrd .50	421	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—2¼
65½	35¼	StudWor 1.20	192	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+1⅛
99	67½	Stu Wor pfB5	1	102	102	102	102	+3
48⅛	25⅛	St W pfA 1.40	63	48⅝	50½	48⅞	49⅞	+1
46⅛	23	Sub Prop 1.60	7	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	
31⅛	30	Sub Prop wi	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
20	11	SuCrest .80	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33½	14	Sun Chem .40	27	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	38¼	SunOil 1b	10	52⅛	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	
46	20⅛	Sun Oil pf2.25	67	45¼	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
27	15	Sunbeam .80	76	24⅞	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+1
30¼	12⅛	Sundstrnd .80	51	26⅛	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
51¾	35	Sunds pf3.50	6	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	— ⅜
18⅞	8⅜	Sunsh Mn .22	x67	16⅝	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29½	17⅝	Sup Valu 1.10	10	29	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
188	91	Supr Oil 1.40	14	176	178	176	178	+1
35	16	Supmk G .40	155	33¾	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
7	4¾	SurvyFd .17g	67	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—
25⅞	12⅛	Swank .60a	37	25½	25½	25½	25½	
38	22	Swift Co .70	91	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¾
45	19½	Sybron .60	74	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
28⅝	7⅝	Systron Donb	131	14⅝	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜

T

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40	13⅞	Taft Brd .60	200	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
24½	12	Talcott 1.10	65	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
38¼	6⅞	Talley Ind	240	16¼	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
18⅝	9⅛	Talley pfB 1	122	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
28	17¼	Tampa El .80	37	25	26¼	25	26⅛	+ ¾
67⅞	30	Tandy Corp	82	67⅞	68½	67⅞	68½	+ ⅝
25	11⅛	TappanCo .40	29	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
7¾	2¾	Tech Mtr .09f	16	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
55	28	Technicon Cp	62	36	37¼	36	37	+ ⅝
74⅞	19½	Tektronix	18	38½	38½	38	38	— ½
40	13	Teledyne .63f	716	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
84	59⅝	Teledyne pf 6	14	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+1
25⅞	9½	Telex Cp	1332	19⅛	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
26⅝	15⅜	Temple I .25	21	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
28¼	17½	Tenneco 1.32	470	27½	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	Tennec wt A	228	9½	9⅝	9	9	
104½	66½	Tennec pf5.50	210	101½	104½	101½	103⅝	+1⅝
37⅝	24	Texaco 1.60	513	36⅝	37⅛	36¾	37	+ ⅛
45¾	22⅛	TexETrn 1.52	209	42¾	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
40¼	26	TxeGasT 1.52	49	36¼	36¼	36	36	
23¼	13	Tex G Sul .60	501	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
134½	61⅝	Texasinst .80	271	97½	102⅜	97½	99½	+1⅝
37	31¼	TexOilGas	176	36⅛	36⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
24⅝	13¼	TexPLd .50g	20	23	23¼	22	22¼	— ¾
64⅝	45⅞	Tex Util 1.92	374	58½	59⅝	58	59⅛	+ ⅛
30	15⅛	Textron .90	34	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
39¼	25½	Textr pf2.08	7	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	16½	Textr pf1.40	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅛	7	Thiokol .40	318	12⅝	12¾	12	12⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	24½	ThomBet 1.04	11	40½	40⅝	40⅝	40½	
24⅝	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	3	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
48	21⅛	ThomJW .25g	168	48	48	47½	48	
26⅝	11¼	Thrift Dr .70	109	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
34½	16⅝	TI Corp 1.20	62	34⅛	35½	34⅛	35½	+1⅛
29⅝	10	TidewaIM .40	18	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
53½	25½	Time Inc 1.90	572	53¼	54	52¼	52½	—1
45½	4¼	TimesMir .50	498	46	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	25g7	Timken 1.80	46	34¾	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	
27⅞	12¾	TishRlty .40b	34	25¼	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
21	8⅛	TobinPck .60	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
35½	27½	ToledoE 1.80	43	31¼	32¼	31¼	32	+ ¼
22⅝	9¾	Toot Rol .40b	12	19½	19½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
67½	46½	Trane Co .90	63	60	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
42	19⅛	Trans U 1.20	73	41½	41½	41	41	— ¼
24¼	9¾	Trans W Air	125	19	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	11	TrnWAir pf	12	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	TrnWFin .40f	100	13½	13½	12⅞	13	
26⅝	11⅞	Transmra .55	521	17⅝	18⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	7¾	Transcon .20	26	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	
24½	4½	Transctl Inv	426	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Transitron	39	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅞	25	Travelrs .80	613	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
48½	35	Travelrs pf 2	27	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ½
23⅝	18¾	TravLodg .25	87	22⅛	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	21¼	TriCon 1.39g	85	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	31	TriCon pf2.50	4	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
22¾	10⅝	Triangind .80	10	21	21	20⅝	21	
35¾	27½	Tropicana	79	33¾	34⅜	33½	34⅜	+ ⅜
39½	22⅛	TRW Inc 1a	344	38⅛	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
87	54	TRW pf4.50	1	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ½
98	59	TRW pf4.40	9	98½	98½	98	98	
20	13½	Tucsn GE .72	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	6	Twent Cent	190	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6	Tyler Corp	56	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	

U

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅞	12½	UAL Inc	411	29⅝	31	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
30¾	11	UAL pf.40	134	27⅝	28	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
39¼	21⅞	UARCO 1.10	18	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
27	19⅝	UGI Cp 1.28	17	24⅝	24½	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	9½	UMC Ind .72	29	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
14¼	6½	Unarco .40	9	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
30½	18	Unil Ltd .90e	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
33⅝	21¼	UniINV 1.38e	5	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—1
38⅝	23⅝	Un Camp 1	70	37	37½	37	37	— ⅜
45¼	29½	Un Carbide 2	289	45	45¼	45	45	
9½	4¼	Union Corp	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	136	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
54½	43½	Un El pf3.50	z50	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+1½
40⅝	23⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	149	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39	+ ¼
57¾	34⅞	UOCal pf2.50	21	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	29¾	Un Pac Cp 2	151	51½	52½	51½	52¼	+ ½
49½	25½	Union Pacif 2	18	48⅛	49⅝	48⅛	49⅝	+1¼
7⅞	6⅛	Un Pac pf .40	5	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	36⅝	Unionam 1.60	27	54	55⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅝
22⅝	12¼	Uniroyal .70	153	19⅝	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
112	97	Uniroyal pf 8	z510	106½	107½	106½	107	+ ½
46⅞	21⅛	Unishops .40	47	35	35	34¾	35	— ⅛
40½	23⅝	Unit Air 1.80	540	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38¾	+ ¾
21	12⅛	UnBrands .20	469	21	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¼
76½	48¼	U Brd pf3.20	z20	75	75	75	75	
19¾	11½	U Brd pf1.20	11	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
12⅛	8	UnitCp .25g	21	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	
14⅞	5¾	Unit Fin Cal	195	11⅝	12½	11⅝	11⅝	
21½	12½	Unit Gas .88	41	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
13	4½	Unit Ind .20	11	11¾	12¼	11¾	11¾	
50⅝	47½	UnJersBks 2	7	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
30¼	17	Unit MM 1.30	27	30	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
20⅛	8½	Un Nuclr	22	15	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
5¾	1¾	Unit Pk Min	33	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
45¾	31½	US FidG 2.20	36	43⅝	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ½
42⅝	32½	US Finl .05e	226	41⅝	42½	41	42½	+1½
36⅛	22	USForS 2.36g	5	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
30¾	17¾	US Fregt 1.40	176	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
66	42⅛	US Gypsm 3	152	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62	+ ¼
37	25	USGyp pf1.80	68	36½	37	36½	36¾	+ ¼
28	11⅝	US Indust .60	145	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24½	— ¼
20½	9⅝	US Leasg .28	150	18¼	19	18¼	19	+ ½
35	21⅝	US PlyCh .84	102	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
82	64	USPCh pf5.50	z60	78	78	78	78	
36	22	USPCh pf1.20	29	34⅜	34	34¼	34½	— ¼
26¾	13⅝	US Shoe .88	29	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
40¼	20⅞	US Smelt 1b	32	30⅝	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
39½	28¼	US Steel 2.40	379	31½	32¼	31½	32	+ ½
34g3	16½	USTobac 1.20	71	32½	33½	32½	33½	+1½
25	14⅝	Unit Util .92	151	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Unit Util wt	19	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
31⅛	18⅝	Un Ut pf1.25	14	30	30	29⅞	30	
37⅝	21⅛	Un Ut pf1.50	2	33	33	33	33	— ½
39¾	21¼	U Leaf 1.50	3	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
36⅝	19⅝	UnivOilP .40	400	24½	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
59½	32⅝	Upjohn 1.60	304	52⅝	53¾	52⅝	53¾	+ ⅞
21⅞	9½	Uris Bldg .40	127	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
41	27¾	USLIFE .50	84	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
26	21	USM stp	30	23⅞	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
46¾	30	USM pf2.10	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
23	17⅝	USM pf1.50	z50	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
65⅞	36½	UtahCon .60a	49	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	64¼	+ ¼
37⅝	26⅝	Utah PL 1.92	86	35¾	36¼	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛

V

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅛	9¾	Varian Assoc	98	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
40¼	16¼	VCA Corp .40	12	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
53	26¾	Veeder 1.60	20	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅞
17⅛	10	Vendo Co .60	65	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
47	20½	VF Corp 1.10	17	45	45	44	44⅝	— ⅞
21	13¼	Viacom wd	73	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¾
31	10	VictComp .50	123	25¾	26½	25¾	26½	+1
10	3¼	Villager	56	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	
26¼	123	VaComw .80	6	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
25¼	17⅝	VaElPw 1.12	165	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
115½	103	VaEP pf8.84	z150	110¼	111½	110¼	111½	— ¼
08	86	Va EP pf7.72	z100	102½	103¼	102½	03¼	— ⅜
76½	62	Va E&P pf 5	z250	72	73	72	73	+2
27⅝	7⅝	Vornado	70	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	14	VSI Corp .48	46	20¼	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	8	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
15⅛	10	VWR Unit .72	23	14⅝	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛

W

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	47	Wab R pf4.50	z30	60	60	60	60	
64½	45½	WachCo 1.30	6	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62	— ⅛
70	49½	Wach pf2.20	1	69	69	69	69	— ¼
27	24⅝	WachRlt .32g	102	25⅝	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ¼
28⅞	14¾	Walgreen 1	31	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	
50¾	33	WalkrH 1.20a	25	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
22¾	18¾	WallBusF .40	20	22	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
25⅝	12	WallMury .60	8	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
8¼	3¼	Walworth Co	5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
51¾	18⅝	Wang Labs	87	38½	38½	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
28¼	8½	Ward gfoods	46	13⅛	13¼	13	13⅛	
24	10	Warnaco .60	18	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
47	29	WarnrCo 1.44	3	42½	42½	42½	42½	
76⅞	52	WarLam 1.20	2464	75	75¼	73½	74⅛	—1⅛
36½	20⅝	WarnSwa 1	86	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ¾
31¼	23	Wash Gs 1.80	20	27⅝	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+1⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Wash Stl .70e	23	13⅞	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
24	17¾	WashWP 1.36	27	22¾	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
32	9⅝	Watkin Johns	24	30⅛	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	Wayn Gos .76	20	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
33	20¾	Way G pf1.60	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	5¼	Wean Unit	7	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8	Wean pfA1.26	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	6¾	Weathrhd	189	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
12¾	5¼	Webb Del E	369	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
44⅞	27⅛	Wels Mkt .92	13	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Welbilt Corp	27	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
46⅝	29	WellsFar 1.60	40	42⅝	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	12	WescF 1.17f	121	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
60	48	WPP pfC 4.10	z80	58	58	58	58	—1
29⅝	16¼	WtPtPep .25e	48	29¼	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
26⅝	6⅝	WstnAir 2.19f	67	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	32	Wn Banc 1.30	282	38	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
26	14⅝	Wstn Md 1.60	3	26	26	25	26	
23⅛	10⅛	Westn Pac	17	21	21¼	21	21	
51½	31	WnUnion 1.40	90	48⅞	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
98½	64½	Wn Un pf4.60	6	95	96	94	94	
115	76	Wn Un pf4.90	1	110	110	110	110	
83¼	53¾	Westg El 1.80	358	80	80¾	79⅞	80½	+ ⅛
64	51	West E pf3.80	z100	60½	60½	60½	60½	
28¾	18¼	Westvco 1.05	57	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	21¾	Weyberg 1.20	17	36⅝	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
62¼	34	Weyerhs .80	1196	60⅛	60¼	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
127½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	38	125¾	125⅞	125	125⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	9¾	WheelPitt St	38	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
58	35½	WheelPitt 5pf	z60	42	42	42	42	— ½
82¾	45	Whirl Cp 1.60	43	80½	81⅞	80¾	81	+ ¾
22⅝	8	WhiteCon .40	501	21⅝	21⅞	21	21	— ½
36	29¼	WhitCn pfB 3	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	28½	Whit C pfC 3	11	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
31	9	WhiteCrss .44	68	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
32¼	9⅝	White Motor	555	17¼	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅝
19⅝	5	Whittaker	492	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
41⅞	20	WickesCorp 1	41	37	37¾	37	37	+ ⅛
14	6	WiebtStr .25b	48	13⅛	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
71⅝	27¾	Will Ross .40	47	38	38	36⅞	36⅞	—1
42¾	15½	Williams Bro	389	39½	41⅛	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅞
26½	14½	WmsBro wf	142	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
37⅝	16	Wms Br pf.80	45	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36	+ ⅜
42	26⅝	Winn Dx 1.48	42	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	28⅛	Winn Dixie B	2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
28	14½	Winnbgo Ind	57	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅝
26	18⅝	WisElPw 1.48	39	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
115	107¼	WisEP pf8.90	z420	109½	110⅞	109½	110⅞	+ ⅞
19⅝	14⅝	Wisc PS 1.16	12	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	4¼	Witco Ch .92	0	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Wolv WW .50	69	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
22	13¾	Wometco .44	58	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	16	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
53	25⅝	Woolwth 1.20	462	51⅝	51⅝	49⅞	50⅛	— ⅝
74¾	40	Woolw pf2.20	17	72½	72½	71¾	71¾	— ¼
11⅞	5	World Airwy	65	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
172	88¼	Wrigley 3a	58	163½	168½	163½	167	+4½

X-Y-Z

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
115⅝	65¼	Xerox Co .80	395	100¾	101⅞	100	100⅝	—1
37⅝	12⅝	Xtra Inc	26	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
21½	14¼	YngsSD 1.20	16	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
44⅝	19⅝	Zale Corp .64	61	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
36	16¾	Zale pfA .80	2	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅞
40	11⅛	Zapata Norn	106	38⅝	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ¼
76¾	24¼	Zapatior pf 2	1	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
42¼	20	Zayre Corp	19	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	22¼	Zenith R 1.40	290	46	46⅝	45	45¼	—1½
38	15⅜	Zorn Ind .28	108	21⅛	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛

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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14½	6½	Abendmat	.40	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Abrdn P	.12t	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2	Acme Hamil		77	4	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
24½	12	Action Ind		94	23½	24	23½	25½	+2
12	3	Adams Russ		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl		797	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	7½	A&E Plast P		78	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	3¾	Aerodex Inc		6	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Aero Pic	.20	140	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	Aerolet	.50p	26	21¾	22½	21½	21½	— ½
17⅛	6⅛	Aerosn	.20e	45	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Aerovox Cp		22	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Affil Hosp	.20	7	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	AIC Photo		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅜	2½	Aiken Ind		21	6⅜	6⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6⅜	1	AiM Cos		124	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19	14¾	Airborne Frt		107	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Airlift Intl		111	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	4⅝	Airpax Elec	.40	17	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	16½	Alax Ma	.15g	23	25	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
65	51	AlaP pf4.50		250	62	62	62	62	+ ½
39⅛	20	Alrwood	.40	8	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
12	4½	Alaska Air		65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	5	Alsu Wat	.12t	87	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Alsun Tech		2	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
20¾	15	AlsaN .1.33g		31	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Alt Amer Ind		16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16½	8⅜	Alleghn Airl		41	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
11	5¾	AllegnAirl wt		4	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	3½	AllesnCo wt		39	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	— ⅜
27½	9	Allied El	.20f	82	20	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
44½	7⅜	Allied Fd		15	41¾	41¾	41	41	— ⅜
11⅛	3⅛	Allied Art		50	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
15½	7⅜	Allied Contrl		3	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Allsey Sft	.40	14	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Alpha Ind		77	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	Alsmil Cp		41	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	14⅞	AltCL A	.12g	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	
17	12⅜	Alter Pas	.50	2200	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	4⅛	Alsea pf 2.75		200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	5⅛	Alumasc Ind		31	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Amerlet .50p		28	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17½	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Amanco .20e		45	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
16	4	Amaco Inc		45	16⅜	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
11	5¾	Am Agronom		109	17	17⅜	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
11	5¾	A Asphalt	.20	3	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
12⅝	8	Am Bitrr	.20	48	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	A Biltrs	.23f	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	24	AmBldgM	.30	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	15	A Can M	.10g	58	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Am FinA	.1.12	19	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅜	A Fltch	.02a	17	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Fltch wt		82	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	A Israel	.12g	24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	4½	A MatzeA	.32	54	15⅜	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	6⅛	A MatzeB	.33	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	27⅜	Am Mt 1.20e		1	37¼	37¼	37½	37¼	+ ⅛
27½	12⅛	AmMotrnns		22	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	
35⅜	20	AmPetr 1.05e		48	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Am Precisn		3	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	AmRtyTr	.36g	28	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	AmSec Equip		170	13½	14	13	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	4½	AmTech	.01f	3	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅜	AmesSir	.12g	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
51½	10⅝	Amrep Corp		143	38	39½	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3	AndreaRa	.20	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	1⅞	vIAndy GVAR			⅛½		½	½	— ⅛
29⅜	14⅝	Angelica	.18	36	29⅜	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Anale Lautro		18	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
13	7⅜	Anaul Co		23	12	12⅜	11⅝	12	
14⅜	3	Anthony Ind		25	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	AO Indust		78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24½	3¾	Applied Data		87	12¼	12¾	11	11⅝	— ⅛
12	5¼	Balcort Rst		53	6	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	4⅛	Aquilsd Dev		52	6	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
20	9⅜	Aquitan Corp		12	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
30	3⅛	Aquitn Lt wi		3	24½	24½	24½	24½	
25	10⅜	Arctic Ent		319	23½	25	23½	24	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Argus Inc		40	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
21⅛	11	ArtaCokLd C		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅛	Ark Best	.30	6	21⅜	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
31	21	ArkLGas	1.20	30	27⅜	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect	.20	25	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
14⅜	11¼	Arundel		13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	5⅜	Asamera Oil		354	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	5	Ashl Oil Can		25	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6	ASPRO .25b		13	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
23½	18¼	AssdBab n.60		13	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	
5½	3¾	AssdFdSt	.20	24	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
32⅜	23	AssdMtg	.60g	61	29½	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
7	2½	Astrex Inc		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅛	1⅞	Atco Chem		15	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅜	8⅜	Atco Mfg wt		195	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
33¾	14⅞	Atco Ltd	.20	77	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
7	1⅞	Atico Mtg wt		195	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	14⅞	AtCL A	.12g	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	
17	12⅜	AtlC Min	.31g	52	14⅜	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35⅛	15⅛	Augat .10b		10	32	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
31¾	7½	Austral Oil		120	16½	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	4¾	Auto Bids		15	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
27½	5¼	Automat Rad		70	13½	13¾	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
9¼	7¾	AutomSvc	.20	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
44½	25⅛	Auto Sw	.15e	47	44	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅛
18⅜	3½	AVC Corp		20	5	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9⅜	5½	AVEMC	.85e	125	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3¾	Avis Ind	.10g	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	15⅛	Avondl 1.20b		1	42	42	42	42	— ¼

B

29¼	17¼	BagdCop	.40b	29	23⅜	25	23⅜	25	+2
30⅜	12⅜	Baker Ind	.24	17	22¼	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
49	19½	Bald DH	1.20	2	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
6½	4⅜	Bald Sec	.16g	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	3	Ball Co		12	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
5	1¼	Bang Pun wt		19	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	
13⅜	4	Banister Cntl		95	10¼	11	10⅜	10⅜	
9	3½	Banner Indus		46	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11⅜	3⅜	Barb Lynn		30	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	Barnes Eng		72	15¼	16	15	15⅝	— ⅜
13½	3½	Barnwell Ind		272	13⅝	14	13	13½	— ⅜
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t		14	16⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3	Barry W	.20	34	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
14	3¾	Bartell Med		45	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
27½	12⅛	Bartell Sp	.33	37	11¾	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	BartlonBr	.45f	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13¾	4½	Bartons Cdy		13	7⅜	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
7	2⅜	Baruch Fostr		32	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	
11½	8	BarwickEt		34	10½	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	2	BBI Inc		35	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21	16¼	Beco Ind 1		2	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅝	Behring Corp		73	17½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn		24	5	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
12	5¼	Belscot Ref		27	10½	11⅜	10½	11½	+ ⅜
12⅜	5⅜	Benrus Corp		15	12½	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
30	3⅛	BergBrun	.24	31	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15		8	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23	— ⅜
10⅛	5¼	Berlea Corp		2	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
25⅛	16¼	Berven Carpt		22	25½	25½	25½	25½	
10⅜	4⅛	Beth Cp .78f		12	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent		622	15½	16⅛	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
23⅛	16	BigBearA I		7	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	3	Bluebird Inc		94	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Bluebird wt		34	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Bolt Beranek		1	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅜	Botany Ind		59	8⅜	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅜
7	3	Bowmar Ins		37	5	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	7¼	Bowne Co	.16	31	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
25½	8	Bow Vall	.10	21	16⅞	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
15⅜	9	Bradf Sp	.40e	32	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅜	
31⅞	14½	BradfCom Sp		19	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅜	Branch In	.30	8	13¼	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
12⅜	5	BrantAir wt		18	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
11⅞	10⅛	BrantAir wi		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅜	Brascan Ltr	.10	108	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
24½	9¼	Braun Er	.32	7	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	5¼	Breeze .59f		9	11⅜	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
19⅜	5	BroDart Ind		118	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Brody Sharp		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅜	5½	BrkaPer .30		x1	16	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅞	1¼	Brown Co wt		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	20¼	BwnF A .40b		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	20	BwnF B .40b		15	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4⅜	BrownF r .40		2	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
17⅛	5¼	Bruce Robert		82	15	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
9¼	1⅜	BTB Cor		127	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅜	BTU Eng	.28	3	13½	13½	13½	13½	
7⅜	2	Bubbler Cp		13	5⅜	5	5	5	— ⅛
21⅜	6⅜	Buell Ind	.15r	2	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
26½	11⅜	Bundy Corp 1		69	20⅛	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Bureau Inv		29	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	19⅛	Burns W J	.60	33	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	30½	
4⅜	3⅜	Burr JP	.05a	18	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
16½	4¼	Burtrt Aviat		19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil		373	15	15¼	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛

C

23⅞	7⅜	Cablecom Gn		218	14½	15⅝	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	11⅜	Calder .40t		24	25½	25⅜	25½	25½	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅜	Calcspan		673	38⅜	39⅞	38	38⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	18¾	CalifHiCare		77	36½	36⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
33⅜	22	CalFrtCare		3	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33½	— ⅜
23⅜	13¾	CamcoInc	.15	85	22⅞	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
14⅜	5⅛	CampbCh	.16	116	7¼	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Campbell	.20	4	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
6⅜	2¼	CdnExe G&O		151	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4.9-16—3-16
17	3	Cdn Homestd		95	8⅜	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8	CdnNedro	.25	9	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21	13½	Cdnint R	1.80	15	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	7	Cdn Javelin		237	17	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5¾	3	Cdn Marconi		12	4	4⅜	4	4	
48	16	Cdn SuperOil		27	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
10⅜	3⅜	Canaveri .16f		36	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅜	2¼	Canota Ind		18	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	12	Cap Ind .16g		63	20	20¼	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
30½	8⅜	Career Grad		122	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅜	8⅜	Carnaco Inc		141	25½	26⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
125	80	Carnat 1.60a		8	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ½
16½	11⅜	Caro Pipe	.80	9	16½	16¾	15⅜	16	
18⅜	3⅜	Carousel Fsh		25	8¾	9	8¾	8⅞	
17⅛	13⅜	Carrols Dev		49	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	14⅜	CasleA	.8t	5	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Castleton Ind		45	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
22	6⅜	Castrol Cp		16	12¼	13⅜	12	13	— ⅛
14⅝	3	CelluCraft		24	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
59½	50	CenPwrL pf 4		2600	55	55	55	55	
22½	13	Cen Sec 1.15g		4	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅛
33⅜	16	CentryFl .40b		6	26	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Century Geo		1	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅜	6½	Centryind .24		10	16	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅜	4⅜	Certron Cp		181	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
16⅛	5¼	Chadwick .80a		31	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
35	18	Champ Ind		52	28½	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	Charen Inds		15	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
36¼	17⅜	Cherry Burr		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
31⅛	22⅜	Chicfor 1.60a		1	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
23⅜	5⅜	Christian Cos		271	11	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	3½	Cimarond		307	5¼	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	18¼	Cities K .48		173	49	49	48	48	+ ⅜
22⅛	9⅜	CitSvcAR wt		26	10	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅜	Citizens R .32		10	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1
13⅜	5¾	CityStFla .50		2	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅜	ClarkEq .12a		10	4⅛	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
24½	7⅞	Clarkson Ind		63	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
8⅜	2½	Clarostat		5	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
10½	3⅜	Clary Corp		17	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	
18⅜	17	Clinton Mach		28	17¾	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	4⅜	Clopay .40t		12	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
33⅜	4½	CMI Corp		27	13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	24¼	CMI Ind Co		11	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
7⅞	2½	Cobrynn Corp		186	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
16½	9¼	Coil Mat .16g		13	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Cohen Hahn		1	6¾	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅜	4⅝	Colla Elec	.10	49	7¾	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
37	6⅝	Cole Natl	.44	13	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
30⅞	11	Colecoin	.08b	41	29	29⅛	29	29	
27⅞	21¾	Coleman	.40	31	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
18⅜	6⅛	Colon Snd	.30	52	17	17⅜	16½	16½	— ½
21¾	13⅜	Colwell Spe		7	21½	21½	21¾	21½	— ⅛
21	6	Combustn Eq		56	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Comlnc 1.60		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
9¾	4⅛	Coml Alli	.10g	16	9	9	9	9	
22⅞	13	Coml Met	.60	15	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
16⅞	5¼	Commodor		3	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19	Com Ptl	50b	20	26	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	Compolnd	.36	3	14	14	14	14	
15⅛	6	Compreh Des		16	11⅛	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
7⅜	2⅜	ComsuDn ne		28	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	3½	Comput Ed		40	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
16½	7	Day Mines		52	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅞	9⅞	Daylin .24		393	23½	24½	23½	23½	+ ½
9⅞	3⅜	Daylin wt		371	8¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	4⅜	DCA Develop		91	14¼	14½	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	10¼	Dearborn Cp		77	33⅜	34⅝	33½	34	
11½	4½	DeJur A	15r	17	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅛	6	Del Labs		16	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅜	Delta Cp Am		45	22½	23½	21⅞	21⅞	
64½	12½	gdeltora Corp		75	39¾	41⅜	39¾	41⅜	+1
24⅜	5½	Delth Fd	.72g	38	23⅜	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
33½	26	Den Ta F-7		12	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
28½	21¼	Depositors Ia		7	27	27	27	27	— ¼
24⅜	8¾	Dero Ind	.85f	6	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅛	
16¼	12⅜	DeRose Ind		12	13⅜	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
46⅜	24⅛	Deseret Ph		12	25	25	25	25	— ⅞
7¾	3	Detecto Scal		1	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30⅜	16⅜	DevCpA 2.39f		140	29¾	29¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
48½	8	Devon Apper		114	46⅛	47¼	44½	44½	—2
35⅝	10½	DHJ Indust		86	32⅛	33¼	31⅝	31⅝	
25	8¾	Dillard .10g		21	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
6¾	2¼	Diodes Inc		14	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15¼	7⅜	Diversey .50		4	13⅛	13	13	13	— ⅛
26	8⅜	Dixilyn Corp		29	12½	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
22⅛	19	Dome Petrol		28	22	22½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
19	10	Dorsey Plastic		53	8	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
18½	5⅜	Flimwrays		29	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
19	10	FlirDyn .01e		13	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	12⅜	FinSanBa .20		x15	23⅞	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
16	9	FinlGenl .24		25	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
17½	12	First Com .80a		3	16¾	16¾

PEANUTS



B.C.



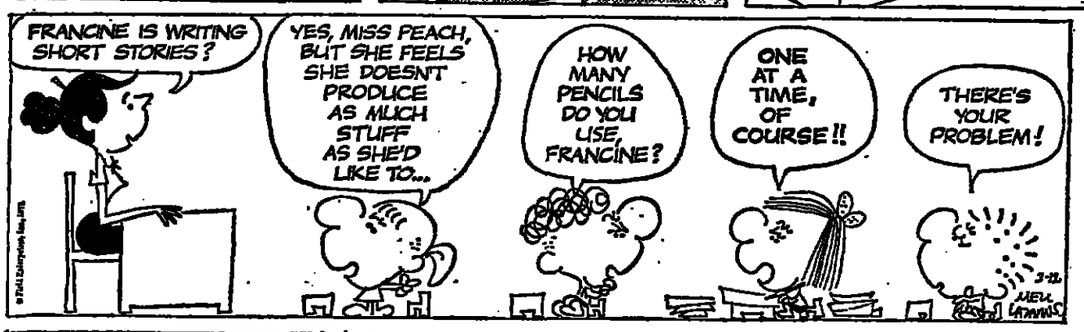
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



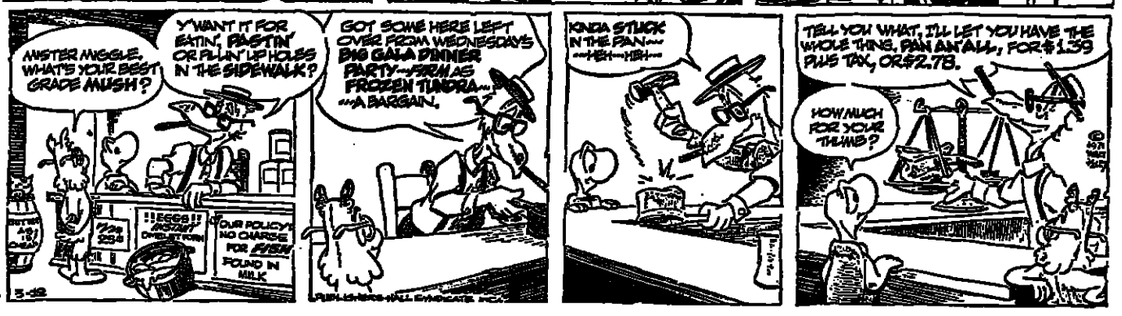
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The All-Star Precision Club touring team met its first defeat in Washington last weekend losing a short exhibition match to an American Bridge Association group by a 10-point margin, 45 to 35.

Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo, both of Rome, and Robert Jordan and Arthur Robinson, both of Philadelphia, played for the tourists. For the local team, Roscoe Alexander, Leon Jones and Oliver Cassell played throughout and Fred Petite and Dr. Joseph Henry each played 10 deals.

The Washington players began nervously and trailed 1-23 after three deals. But they then settled down and gained steadily. For the next 14 deals the tourists were unable to record any gain of more than one point. With four deals remaining, the home team was 20 points ahead and held on to win.

One of the two biggest swings to the home team occurred on the diagramed deal. Alexander and Jones, sitting North and South, bid to a borderline slam in diamonds.

They were using an unusual bidding method, the Duncan "new dimension" system, with which they have had much success. In this system the responder is required to make ace-showing bids at a low-level with a good hand, a feature that accounts for South's one-spade response to one heart.

As one spade was artificial, Garozzo as West bid two spades naturally, but this did not disturb his opponents. South used Blackwood and gave some thought to a grand slam before settling in six diamonds, introducing his long, solid suit for the first time at the slam level.

A trump was led and South rightly preserved dummy's jack as an entry. He won in his hand and immediately set to work to establish dummy's hearts. He led to the ace—slightly better than ducking—and surrendered a heart trick to East.

Another trump was returned to dummy's jack, and a heart was ruffed. West's discard of a spade revealed the heart distribution: If the hearts had split evenly the declarer would have been able to claim 12 tricks.

As it was, South fell back on a club finesse. When it won he ruffed another heart, establishing the last heart in dummy and made the slam.

The Washington team gained 10 international match points, for when Robinson and Jordan held the North-South cards they took the more conservative course of playing in three no-trump.

NORTH
♠ J8
♡ A7653
◇ J5
♣ AQ43

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ KQ532	♠ 109764
♡ 109	♡ KQ84
◇ 43	◇ 92
♣ KJ87	♣ 62

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ J2
◇ AKQ10876
♣ 1095

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠
2 ♠	3 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♡	Pass	5 N.T.
Pass	6 ♣	Pass	6 ◇
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond four

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOBAT

NOUGY

DIELEY

GRINTY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR FENCE AMOUNT RANDOM

Answer: *You're no longer free under this*—ARREST

BOOKS

THE MAN WHO DARED THE LIGHTNING
A New Look at Benjamin Franklin

By Thomas Fleming. Morrow. 532 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

BENJAMIN Franklin was so clearly visible in his own lifetime and in the years since that Thomas Fleming's claim to offer a "new look" at this conspicuous founding father appears a little puzzling. One would imagine that the niche and the figure in it are fixed. A little more light might add an emphasis here, alter a facet there, correct a shadow. But the monument would remain substantially the same. What has changed over the years is our views and judgment of the man.

To some he is the epitome of the resourceful, pragmatic, shrewd, acquisitive American, skipping no opportunity for self advancement. To others he is a smug, self satisfied, materialistic fanatic of practicality. The popular notion is that of an immensely versatile man, who made his mark in trade, in science, in politics, in letters. Having also made his fortune by middle age, he set a pattern by retiring to work for the public weal. In all things he was calm, balanced, controlled—a born negotiator. These judgments all evoke the same man, only our judgments differ.

Yet Fleming does give us a new look. By cutting away the years when Franklin was getting through by pluck and luck, he has avoided the story of economic progress and tidy resourcefulness that grates so on the modern reader. And by subordinating the salon figure to the political activist, the man of sagacity to the cunning negotiator, he has created a tough-minded, hard-headed colonial radical who does not quite jibe with the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

Franklin was unusual in his time, in any time, because he became more and more radical as he got older. A crippling mellowness usually afflicts men in his position. Having worked hard in early manhood and become reasonably successful, they want to lean back and enjoy it all. They want no threat to their holdings and no challenge to their thinking. They don't quite see why others can't go and do likewise. Maturity is often enough another name for disillusionment. The unfulfilled grow cynical, the successful mellow.

Although Franklin appeared to grow smug, the facts show otherwise. The wise storyteller was part of his style, not his substance. In England before the final break, his position became so extreme that George III and others were sure that he was the single cause of the disagreement. There was talk, in fact, of his being arrested for treason. In all things that pertained to the independence of the colonies, Franklin was a greater radical in his sixties than he was in his forties. It was not a position easy for him to take, for he had a love for England and her people that could not be explained by his colonial connection alone. But Franklin refused to fool himself.

As it turned out he was dead right and years ahead of his countrymen. The idea that the colonists were the equal of those who remained in the British Isles was one the statesmen around George III couldn't understand. Franklin realized that it was the underlying ideas that were the trouble, not the details of who was going to pay for the tea dumped in Boston Harbor.

He was jolted to discover that they had no knowledge of the country or the people they were legislating for. And when he saw the venality and corruption of British elections and the cynicism with which bills were discussed in Parliament, he was certain that independence for the colonies was the only way. At that he was far more extreme on the subject than most of the members of the Continental Congress. Franklin was 70 then. It is not often that a man of that age comes around to accepting an idea that he had considered treasonable 30 years earlier.

What makes the picture of Franklin Agonistes even more appealing is that his stand meant breaking with his son, William. Through his father's efforts and through his own merits too, William had been made royal governor of New Jersey. The post gave him a distinction that he had not previously had and enabled him to stand free a little from the overpowering light of his father. William remained loyal to the crown. His position was not only a continual embarrassment to the father but must have caused him undescribed heartache and disappointment.

Fleming has not changed the portrait beyond recognition. The amiable, witty epigramatic conversationalist remains: the unflappable diplomat, the suave salon figure, the natural American. What is different is the radical pamphleteer, the colonial agitator, the relentless advocate of independence. The DAR would never recognize this side of him.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	T	I	C	L	E		A	L	A	M	E	D	A
F	E	A	T	H	E	R		L	I	T	E	R	A	L
O	N	L	E	A	V	E		I	G	R	A	I	N	E
G	E	L		L	E	N	G	T	H	I	M	E	S	S
			A	L	L	O	Y		T	A	T			
L	A	N	C	E		W	R	E	N		F	A	D	S
A	D	O	R	N	S		E	P	I	F	O	C	A	L
P	I	R	O	G	U	E		I	N	A	R	A	G	E
P	E	A	C	E	F	U	L		G	U	Y	R	O	D
S	U	S	A		F	R	O	M		L	O	I	N	S
			R	P	O		B	A	N	T	U			
I	N	S	P	E	C	T	O	R	A	L		T	I	E
C	O	R	O	N	A	E		I	C	E	C	U	B	E
A	M	O	U	N	T	S		A	R	S	E	N	A	L
L	A	S	S	I	E	S		N	E	S	T	E	R	S

CROSSWORD

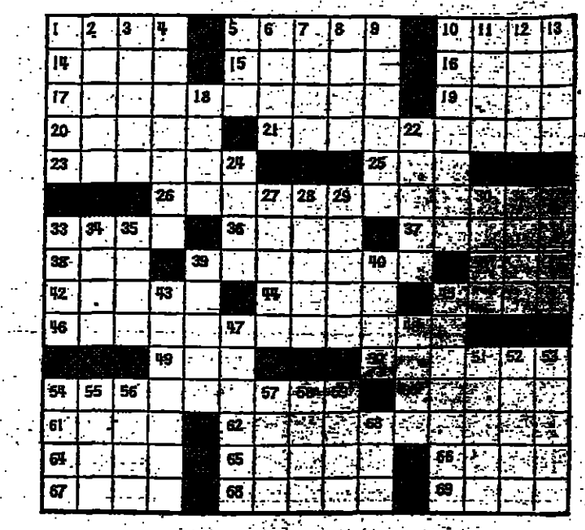
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Mast support
5 Salad gelatin
10 Big-Ben sound
14 Mine, in France
15 Flat surfaces of the skull
16 Cuchulainn's wife
17 Autoists' reading matter
19 Sonoran Indian
20 Swiss Alpine group
21 Period of trial
23 Work on shoes
25 Australian native
26 Elusive thing
33 Grant
36 Italian finger game
37 Ethiopian lake
38 Philippine tree
39 Joint units
41 Scottish violinist
42 Neighbor of Sverige
44 —— part
45 Pillow material
46 "For I'm to be ——"
49 Slouan
50 Zoroastrian writings
54 Some travelers
60 Round-Table knight: Var.
61 "Not —— to stand on"
62 Investigate
64 Immense
65 Used up
66 Department in France
67 N. M. art colony
68 Wading bird
69 "Ancient of ——"

DOWN

1 Little elephant of juveniles
2 Chemical compound
3 Large pill
4 Surging
5 Service-mail initials
6 Kind of dash or happy
7 Young salmon
8 ——European
9 "Come with me to the ——"
10 Confers on
11 Chinese peak
12 Emperor
13 Pleased look
18 Island east of Java
22 Encourages
24 Sailors' saint
27 Former Yankee pitcher
28 Garden plant
29 French pastry
30 Shakespearean villain
31 Sled's milieu
32 Put in hock
33 After quatre
34 —— ben Adhem
35 Infrequent
39 Hundred: Prefix
40 Town in central Iowa
43 Bizet
45 Lumber yielding color bases
47 Scads
48 State
51 Mountain people of India
52 Like a flimsy metal
53 Llamas' home
54 Thai money
55 Hawaiian food fish
56 Western lily
57 Of the dawn
58 Roast: Fr.
59 Farm basket
63 Suffix in chemistry



هكذا من الاصل

الكتامن الاصل

Takes 2d Straight Giant

Miss Proell Adds To Ski Cup Mark

ABETONE, Italy, March 11.—Anne-Marie Proell completed a triumphant two days by taking the giant slalom ski race today and added ten more points to her record woman's World Cup total.

The 17-year-old student from Kleinarl, Austria, zipped down the 5,200-foot Val-di Luce course, which drops 1,221 feet through 64 gates in one minute 32.37 seconds for her second giant slalom victory in two days.

Her success yesterday over the same trail clinched the 1971 World Cup. Counting today's race, the Austrian now has 205 points. The record had been 191 set by Canada's Nancy Greene in 1968.

Today's victory also made her the first double winner in a dozen years in the Foemina Cup and gave the teen-ager a triumph in the combined.

"I knew I could have repeated Wednesday's victory," Miss Proell said. "I am in my best shape and I came down easily. The track was quite difficult but it did not matter much. I risked very much to win today, but it paid off."

Miss Proell was one of five Austrians who finished in the top ten while France managed to place only two. Miss Michele Jacot, second in the standings with 177 points, fell halfway down the course and withdrew.

Françoise Macchi of France was second in 1:35.33, Gertrud Gabl of Austria was third in 1:35.39.

The United States landed two places in the top ten with Sandra Poulsen of Olympic Valley, Calif., fourth in 1:37.30 and Marilyn Cochrane of Richmond, Vt., sixth in 1:37.53.

The final women's cup race will be a giant slalom in Are, Sweden.

The men's World Cup championship is still unsettled, but Gustavo Thoeni, 20, has a chance to become the first Italian to win it.

Thoeni races the World Cup with 155 points, ahead of Frenchman Henri Duvillard with 135 and, barring injuries, seems fairly certain to clinch the trophy in Are this weekend.

Fearing that a slightly bruised ligament would wreck his title hopes, Thoeni last week stayed out of the Italian championships at Bressanone.

Third and fourth in the standings are Frenchmen Patrick Russel with 123 and Jean-Noël Augert with 107.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	205
2. Michèle Jacot, France	177
3. Isabelle Mir, France	133
4. Françoise Macchi, France	122
5. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	119
6. Britt Lafforgue, France	112

TOP GIANT SLALOM FINISHERS

1. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	1:32.37
2. Françoise Macchi, France	1:35.20
3. Gertrude Gabl, Austria	1:36.39
4. Sandra Poulsen, Oly, Valley, Calif.	1:37.30
5. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	1:37.50
6. Marilyn Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	1:37.53
7. Ingrid Gfrerer, Austria	1:37.58
8. Britt Lafforgue, France	1:38.17
9. Bernadette Rauter, Austria	1:38.36
10. Rita Good, Switzerland	1:38.36



The New York Times.

CENTER OF ATTENTION—Reporters gather round Muhammad Ali in his hotel suite the day after he lost to Joe Frazier to find out the loser's version of Monday's heavyweight battle in Madison Square Garden.

Frazier Says He Didn't See Hook in 15th

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—World heavyweight champion Joe Frazier said last night he didn't see the solid left hook to the jaw that put down Muhammad Ali in the final round of their fight Monday night. "I guess I closed my eyes on that one," he said.

Frazier and his manager and trainer, Yancey Durham, were interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corp. via transatlantic satellite.

The champion laughed at Ali's claim that he was robbed of the decision. "He must not have been in the same fight I was in," he said.

Then Frazier added: "If he wants another shot he can get it any time he wants it."

Frazier also paid tribute to Ali when he was asked whether the former champion had fought stupidly.

"I don't think he fought a dumb fight," said the champ. "I thought he fought a good fight but I put him where I wanted to. But believe me, he's good."

Durham added at this point: "Joe made him fight the way he wanted."

Frazier said he had wanted to "stop Clay before the tenth. And God knows I tried."

Asked whether any of Ali's punches had hurt him, Frazier answered, "I got shook in the 12th or the 13th by a couple of good shots," but he indicated they were the only ones.

Both Frazier and Durham agreed they had not yet started planning the champion's future moves. "We'll have a few more days before we decide on the future," Frazier said. "We have to talk it over."

Since the fight, he said, "We've been getting bruises healed."

He said that both he and Ali had carried on a running conversation of "mean little words" throughout the fight. "In the tenth round, he asked me: 'You getting tired?' but I came back: 'What about you?'"

Ali's Aide Suspended Indefinitely

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Drew (Bundini) Brown, who has been Muhammad Ali's assistant trainer since 1963, has been suspended indefinitely by the New York State Athletic Commission for "acts detrimental to boxing" during Monday night's world heavyweight championship bout at Madison Square Garden.

Brown incurred his suspension when, seeing Ali knocked down by Joe Frazier in the final round, he soaked a sponge in a water bucket and sprayed water in the direction of his fallen idol, presumably hoping to revive him.

Throughout the 15-round bout, Brown had been shouting instructions to Ali from the corner, in violation of the commission rule against coaching a boxer during the progress of a round. Prior to the bout, he had been warned against coaching from the corner.

Moments after the sponge incident, Armand Starace, the executive secretary of the commission, informed Brown of his suspension. It was formalized Tuesday by the commission.

"Chances are," said a commission spokesman, "he would have been suspended for ignoring orders not to coach. But when an eyewitness saw him throw the water, that was the last straw. The spray of water went all over, even into the lenses of some cameras at ringside."

Brown was unavailable for comment, but Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, was contacted in Miami Beach.

"Bundini tried," Dundee said by telephone. "You can't forfeit a man for trying in that situation."

Brown, an emotional cheerleader type, originated Ali's battle cry of "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" prior to the 1964 bout in which Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, dethroned Sonny Liston as champion.

Unless the suspension were lifted, Brown would be ineligible to work in Ali's corner in his next New York bout.

Ali might demand that Brown's suspension be lifted, under the threat of not appearing in New York himself, but the former champion was unavailable for comment yesterday. He was relaxing at his Cherry Hill, N. J., home.

Brown's suspension may or may not be observed in other states, depending on their reciprocal agreements.

British Group Says Doping Of Horses Can't Be Halted

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—No way can be found to stop the doping of racehorses in Britain, a special committee reported yesterday.

The committee, set up by the Joint Racing Board, reported after a year's inquiry that an average of about 80 horses might de doped each year.

But it claimed the doping situation has been brought under comparatively tight control since the scandals of the middle sixties, when a series of dopings rocked British racetracks and several conspirators were jailed.

Prof. William Paton, chairman of the committee, told a news conference that tests on selected horses between 1963 and 1970 showed that one horse in 630 had been doped.

Mr. Paton said the committee was convinced it was impossible to stamp out doping completely.

"A really determined doper can succeed at some point between the trainers' yard and the start of a race," he said.

The committee's report said: "We were particularly impressed by the opportunities available on a racetrack after a horse has left the comparative security of the stables."

The report added that last year 1,402 horses were tested for dope and five were found to have been tampered with.

Other figures quoted showed that no horses were found doped out of 1,613 tested in 1969, three were doped out of 1,642 in 1968, two out of 1,541 in 1967 and two out of 1,492 in 1966. About 50,000 horses race in Britain each year.

In Aussie Tennis

Ashe and Rosewall Escape Upset Jinx

SYDNEY, March 11 (UPI).—American Arthur Ashe put some life back into the Dunlop Australian Open tennis tournament at White City tonight when he beat South African Cliff Drysdale to enter the semifinals.

Ashe halted the dramatic fall of seeded and drawcard players when he beat Drysdale, 7-6, 7-6, 2-6, 6-2 in a two-hour match.

Earlier in the day, Drysdale continued the assault on the seedings in the $56,000 event as he upset Tony Roche, 4-6, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1, as they resumed their third-round match which was halted by darkness last night.

Roche was the sixth of the top nine seeds to be bundled out of the championships. Rod Laver and John Newcombe were losers yesterday.

Second-seeded Ken Rosewall, fifth-seeded Ashe and ninth-seeded Tom Okker are the only remnants of the top seedings.

Roche had taken a two-set-to-one lead last night when play was halted. In the fourth set today he led five-two on the tiebreaker, but became careless, overhit his shots and didn't win another point in the set.

Rosewall, now tournament favorite with the bookies at five to four, played controlled tennis to beat fellow Aussie Roy Emerson, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. He now meets Okker, who had little trouble today beating Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Rosewall meets Okker in tomorrow's semifinal, while Ashe plays the winner of the Mark Cox-Bob Lutz quarterfinal match.

In the women's singles quarterfinal, grand slam winner Margaret Court had little difficulty in beating another Australian, Helen Gourlay, 6-0, 6-4, to enter the semifinals.

Mrs. Court will now play Lesley Hunt of Australia in one semifinal while Evonne Goolagong, Australia, meets Scottish lass Winnie Shaw in the other semi. Earlier today, Miss Shaw beat local player Norma Marsh, 6-0, 7-6, to enter her semifinal.

Michigan Plus Oklahoma in NIT Field

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Michigan and Oklahoma, also-rans in the Big Ten and Big Eight basketball races, yesterday became the 11th and 12th teams to accept bids to the 34th annual National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

They join St. Bonaventure, Dayton, Tennessee, St. John's Providence, La Salle, Syracuse, Hawaii, Massachusetts and Georgia Tech in the tourney that starts March 20 and ends a week later.

Henry Wilmore, a sophomore from New York, leads Michigan with a 26-points-a-game average. This marks the first appearance for a Big Ten team in the NIT. The conference voted this year to allow members, other than the champion, to accept a bid to a postseason event. Ohio State won the conference title and an automatic berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tourney.

All-Star Five

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—Sidney Wicks of UCLA, Austin Carr of Notre Dame, Artis Gilmore of Jacksonville, Jim McDaniels of Western Kentucky and John Roche of South Carolina were named today to the 1971 College All-Star team selected by the 17 coaches in the National Basketball Association.

Wicks and Carr were unanimous choices.

A second team was headed by Dean Meminger of Marquette.

Ken Durrett of LaSalle, Howard Porter of Villanova, Johnny Neumann of Mississippi, Paul Westphal of Southern California and Stan Love of Oregon rounded out the eight-player second team along with Elmore Smith of Kentucky State and Ted McClain of Tennessee State.

Smith and McClain play in the college division category.

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	48	23	.676	—
Philadelphia	45	22	.584	2 1/2
Boston	45	26	.526	5
Buffalo	21	56	.277	27 1/2
Central Division				
*Baltimore	40	34	.541	—
Atlanta	32	44	.421	9
Cincinnati	29	48	.387	11 1/2
Cleveland	13	62	.173	27 1/2
Midwest Division				
*Milwaukee	65	13	.844	—
Chicago	47	27	.635	16 1/2
Phoenix	45	29	.608	18 1/2
Detroit	42	32	.568	21 1/2
Pacific Division				
*Los Angeles	45	30	.605	—
San Francisco	37	39	.487	9
San Diego	35	42	.455	11 1/2
Seattle	34	41	.453	11 1/2
Portland	23	52	.307	22 1/2

*Clinched division title.

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 120, New York 118 (T. Van Arsdale 31, Lacey 28; DeBusschere 29, Reed 27). Royals keep playoff hopes alive in overtime.

Atlanta 139, Phoenix 98. (Maravich 37, Hudson 22; D. Van Arsdale 19, Taylor 13). Pete Maravich scored 15 in first quarter, and had nine assists in game.

College Basketball

TOURNAMENTS

NAIA Playoffs

(Second Round)

Elizabeth City St. 74, Indiana (Pa.) 72.

Grambling 77, Glassboro (N.J.) 75 (o't).

Eau Claire 97, Earlham (Ind.) 78.

East. Mich. 71, Whittier 70 (o't).

Kentucky St. 73, Central Wash. 59.

Fairmont (W.Va) 83, Great Falls (Mont.) 80.

N.C. A&T 86, Jackson (Miss.) St. 73.

Stephen F. Austin 99, North. (S.D.) St. 42.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Indiana 122, Memphis 113 (Netolicky 32, Daniels 29; S. Jones 35, Lander 23).

Florida 116, Denver 113 (Wright 26, Harge 25; Canon 35, Hammond 24). Lonnie Wright's field goal and free throw with 25 seconds remaining wins game.

McLain Pitches One Inning Too Many, Birds Blast Him

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—Baltimore's world champion Orioles were stymied for four innings by Washington's Denny McLain yesterday but the controversial right-hander should have quit while he was ahead. Denny tried one more inning and the Orioles pelled him for four runs en route to a 14-2 rout of the Senators.

Doubles by Don Buford and Bobby Grich did most of the damage against McLain and later Don Baylor drove in three runs with a double and triple and Jim Otto tagged a grand slam home run for the birds.

Pittsburgh won its fifth game in six starts, whipping Philadelphia 7-4 with Bob Robertson tagging two homers and driving in five runs. The Phillies are winless in five games.

Los Angeles exploded for ten runs in the seventh inning—four of them on Wes Parker's grand slam—and buried Cincinnati, 13-2. Steve Garvey and Bill Russell had three hits each for the Dodgers as the Reds lost thier fifth straight.

St. Louis used a two-run homer by Matty Alou and a solo by Joe Hague to knock off Detroit, 7-5. Willie Horton tagged two homers and Al Kaline one for the Tigers.

Denis Menke tagged two doubles, driving in two runs as Houston topped the New York Mets, 4-3.

Rookie Kadrian Garrett's seventh-inning single drove in the tie-breaking run and moved the Chicago Cubs to a 2-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

The Tokyo Giants defeated the Kansas City Royals, 7-4, with Hidetake Yatanabe allowing just one hit in five innings. Shigeo Nagashima, five-time batting champ in Japan, had two hits, including a two-run homer for the Giants.

Boston rallied for three runs in the inning to defeat the Chicago White Sox, 5-4. The Red Sox got a scare when their newly acquired shortstop, Luis Aparicio, was kicked in the knee in a second-base collision and forced out of the game. The diagnosis was that Aparicio had a bruise on the inside of the knee and would miss a day or two.

In other games, San Francisco battered California, 14-1; the Japanese Lotte Orions whipped Oakland, 12-6; Milwaukee blanked San Diego, 4-0; Minnesota trimmed the New York Yankees, 5-2, and Atlanta topped Montreal, 6-4.

Esposito Ties Hull's Season Goal Record

OAKLAND, March 11 (AP).—Phil Esposito's 58th goal of the season, tying Bobby Hull's National Hockey League record, ended a flurry of second-period scoring by the Boston Bruins last night in an 8-1 victory over the California Golden Seals.

Esposito tied the record after 13:39 of the period, with the Bruins' third goal in a span of two minutes, 16 seconds. It gave them a 5-1 lead.

Bobby Orr of Boston scored two goals and broke his own NHL record for season goals by a defenseman, running his total to 34. His goals came in the first and final periods and he also had an assist on a second-period goal by John Bucyk.

Bucyk's goal came at 11:23, Mike Walton scored at 12:30, and Esposito, 29, followed with his record-tying shot.

Esposito stole the puck from California's Bill Hicke from behind the Seals' net, came around the post and knocked in a short shot past the left side of goalie Gary Smith.

Rangers 4, Black Hawks 2

CHICAGO, March 11 (NYT).—The New York Rangers, outplayed in the first two periods, scored twice in the final session last night to beat the Black Hawks, 4-2, in the Chicago Stadium.

A standing-room-only crowd of 16,666 sat quietly during the final 20-minute session as the Rangers outshot the Hawks, 12 to 4.

The victory gave the Rangers an unbeaten streak of nine games, a span in which they have won eight and tied one. The loss ended Chicago's unbeaten streak at six, after four victories and two ties.

Rod Gilbert was the man who furnished the goal at 10:03 of the third period that gave New York its second triumph over Chicago this season. The Hawks have won the other three meetings, twice here and once in New York.

Flyers 2, Penguins 2

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, battling for the last playoff spot in the NHL West, scrambled to a 2-2 tie.

Maple Leafs 2, Canadiens 1

Norm Ullman's 30th goal at 15:54 of the third period proved to be the winner as Toronto defeated Montreal, 2-1.

North Stars 4, Blues 0

Ceasare Maniago got his fourth shutout of the year to lead Minnesota to a 4-0 victory over St. Louis.

Each Fighter Hit for $348,246 in Taxes

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—New York State wasted no time claiming its cut yesterday from the purse of last night's heavyweight championship fight.

The county clerk's office in the Manhattan Supreme Court building had barely opened this morning when the New York State Tax Commission filed tax warrants for $348,246.50 against both champion Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali.

The amount of the warrants is based on the estimated share each fighter will receive.

Supreme Court Upholds Decision For Haywood

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Spencer Haywood, with the blessing of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be wearing the uniform of the Seattle Supersonics again.

The court has sustained by a vote of 7 to 2 a previous ruling by Justice William O. Douglas that Haywood be permitted to continue to play with Seattle. Douglas made the ruling March 1.

The National Basketball Association had asked the court to overrule Douglas, but only Justices Potter Stewart and Harry A. Blackmun supported the league's request.

Walter Kennedy, the NBA commissioner, said here he had "no comment" on the court's decision.

The NBA had filed suit against Haywood and the Supersonics in United States District Court in Los Angeles, contending that Haywood was ineligible in the league.

The league constitution and by-laws forbid the signing of a player until the graduation of his college class and specify he must be selected through the annual draft of college players. Haywood's class at the University of Detroit graduates in June.

C. Snead Goes o5thin Earnings

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).—Jesse Carlyle Snead appears ready to carry on for his Uncle Sam Snead.

Young Snead, who scored his second victory of the year and pocketed $30,000 in last week's Inal Eastern Open, moved into th place in the Professional olfers Association money race cording to figures announced sterday.

THE TOP TEN

Miller Barber	$79,860
Tom Shaw	$74,361
Billy Casper	$60,185
Arnold Palmer	$59,862
J.C. Snead	$57,886
Jack Nicklaus	$52,655
George Archer	$44,889
Bob Lunn	$36,661
Dave Hichenberger	$26,966
Bob Murphy	$22,758

The Scoreboard

NORDIC SKIING—At Oslo, Finland took the opening event in the Holmenkollen Nordic ski games when the Finnish girls won the ladies' 15-kilometer cross-country relay race ahead of West Germany. East Germany finished third.

Karl-Heinz Luck of East Germany won the men's 15-kilometer combined race in 51.18 minutes, ahead of Finland's Raimo Miettinen, 52.13, and Fabbio Morandini, Italy, in 52.23.

TENNIS—At Palm Beach, Fla., Manuel Orantes of Spain earned $1,800 for singles and doubles victories in the Royal Palm tournament. Orantes scored a 6-4, 6-1, 6-0 victory over American amateur Eddie Dibbs, then teamed with professional Edison Mandarino of Brazil for a 7-6, 6-3 triumph over Dibbs and Luis Garcia of the United States.

HORSE RACING—At Melbourne, 3-year-old favorite Gay Icarus won the $30,000 Australian Cup run over ten furlongs at Melbourne's Flemington racecourse. New Zealand-bred Rajah Sahib was second and Tulis third.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Fiuggi Terme, Italy, Gianni Motta of Italy won the opening leg of the five-leg 985-kilometer Tyrrhenian-Adriatic tour race. The Italian star covered the 208 kilometers, a hilly stretch between Ladispoli and this spa resort in central Italy, in five hours 14 minutes and 30 seconds for an average speed of 39.680 kph. Two Italians, Michele Dancelli and Italo Zilioli, placed second and third respectively in the same time as Motta.

At Troyes, France, Belgian cycling king Eddy Merckx held the overall lead in the Paris-Nice race despite a first-lap victory by his compatriot Eric Leman. Leman just beat Merckx in a 14-man sprint at the end of the 216-kilometer lap from Dourdan near Paris to here. It was the first full stage, but a preliminary time trial to decide who wore the leader's white jersey gave Merckx a five-second bonus which enabled him to keep the jersey after this loss.

Spain's Luis Ocana was third, Belgian Walter Godefroot fourth and Holland's Jan Janssen fifth.

SOCCER—At Tokyo, Ole Moerch scored two goals to lead Denmark's Bold Klibben From team to a 2-0 victory over Japan's second national team in the opening match of a three-nation tournament.

At Cardiff, Wales, a 32d-minute goal scored by center-forward Brian Clark gave second division Cardiff City a 1-0 first-leg victory over six-times European champions Real Madrid of Spain in the quarter-finals of the Cup Winners Cup tournament.

At Liverpool, England, Alun Evans, making his first team return after a four-month layoff through injury, scored a hat-trick to earn Liverpool a 3-0 first-leg victory over West Germany's Bayern Munich in the European Fairs Cup quarterfinals.

At Leeds, England, Leeds United, the 1968 trophy winners, needed a second-half Johnny Giles penalty goal to down Portugal's Victoria Setubal, 2-1, in the first leg of their European Fairs Cup quarterfinal.

At Madrid, Spain's Atletico de Madrid edged WKS Legia, of Poland, 1-0, in their first quarter-final match of the European Cup of Champions.

At East Berlin, Peter Ducke scored two goals, including one with five minutes to play, to lead Carl Zeiss, of East Germany, to a 3-2 victory over Red Star, of Yugoslavia, in a European Champions Cup quarter-final match played at Jena.

At Amsterdam, Ajax Amsterdam defeated Celtic Glasgow, 2-0, in the first leg of the quarterfinals of the European Champions Cup tournament.

BASKETBALL—At Varese, Italy, defending champion Ignis routed Real Madrid, 82-58, in the first leg of the European Cup of Champions semifinals.

NHL to Aid Kings, Seals

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—As a result of a National Hockey League meeting, the California Golden Seals and the Los Angeles Kings will get some much-needed player help and the Pittsburgh Penguins will be sold.

Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL, said three proposals will be turned over to a committee of general managers for recommendation and report prior to the annual meeting in June.

They include an embargo against the trading of draft choices, a decrease in the number of players who can be protected in the annual intra-league draft and the designation of certain strong clubs who would make quality talent available in return for substantial payment.

"California and Los Angeles both are in need of improved player personnel in order to attract sufficient attendance," Campbell said.

"The Seals are not drawing enough to meet their expenses. In the past they dealt away their first draft choice and this defeats the object of the 20-year-old draft—which is a parity."

Campbell said the Pittsburgh franchise, being run by the NHL, will be sold within 30 days to a group consisting of brothers James and William E. Fuller of Detroit, and the Management Control Corp. of East Liverpool, Ohio.

The new owners said they would pick up the team's debt of $5.2 million, supply, $500,000 in security for the franchise and keep the team in Pittsburgh.

NHL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	48	10	7	105	333	168
New York	42	14	11	95	220	149
Montreal	31	19	13	81	240	180
Toronto	34	27	6	74	223	182
Buffalo	18	38	13	49	177	249
Detroit	19	35	10	48	175	236
Vancouver	16	40	7	43	174	248
West						
Chicago	42	16	8	92	229	158
St. Louis	27	32	16	70	175	176
Minnesota	25	29	14	64	167	197
Philadelphia	24	29	13	61	180	192
Pittsburgh	20	30	17	57	190	197
Los Angeles	19	34	13	50	193	252
California	17	46	5	39	162	284

Wednesday's Games

New York 4, Chicago 2 (Stemkowski, Gilbert, Tkaczuk, Nevin; Mikita, D. Hull).

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 2 (Schock, Pronovost; Dornhoefer, Gendron).

Toronto 2, Montreal 1 (Ullman, Duprerr; Ferguson).

Minnesota 4, St. Louis 0 (Goldsworthy 2, Grant, Naunel).

Boston 8, California 1 (Orr 2, Esposito, Carleton, McKenzie, Bucyk, Walton, Westfall; Hicke).

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Observer

Another Inflation

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Very few of us, probably, ever think of the mendacity discount rate. It is the percentage—which we all instinctively know—by which we instinctively mark down the true value of this ad's claims for a given toothpaste, that politician's claim to have the new miracle answer and so forth.

In brief, we have all learned the wisdom of P.T. Barnum, finally. We realize now that those suckers who were being born every minute were us, and we conclude that the world is full of slickers out to take us. And so, being not dumb for the most part, even if we are suckers, we have evolved protective devices. One is the mendacity discount rate, or MDR.



Baker

We are all accustomed to using the MDR to evaluate advertising. No one of whole wit believes, for example, that a socially dim and failing person can, by purchasing a new mouthwash, become a social success. On encountering the many advertisements suggesting that a new gargle will turn this magical trick, we automatically, without an instant of conscious thought, consult the mendacity discount rate, find that all advertising claims of this sort contain 95 percent mendacity, and discount accordingly.

Now, the problem about mass acceptance of permissible levels of lying is inflation. To illustrate, let us stay with mouthwash. A generation ago, consumers discounted the typical mouthwash claim at an MDR of roughly 30 percent.

* * *

In the intervening years, as we became more inured to extravagance in advertising claims, particularly on ads for mouthwash and other cleaning agents, the MDR rose steeply.

"If people disbelieve 95 percent of what we tell them, we will have to tell them something absolutely fantastically outrageous to get them to believe that there is anything whatever to recommend our mouthwash," they told themselves. Hence, the ad claims that a change of gargle will mate a wall flower with the most desirable man in Middle America. After discounting all that as malarkey, the consumer might be left with a small residue of conviction. "Maybe," he might conclude, "the stuff will at least leave a better taste in my mouth."

In the past few years we have had an unhappy demonstration of how the inflation of the MDR has corrupted our public life. While we have traditionally kept the MDR very high for political campaigning, we have until recently been reluctant to allow any MDR at all for our governors once the campaign has ended. Always in the past, we operated on the assumption that after we had sorted out those liars and sent the decent ones to high office they would prove the excellence of our ability to judge men by leveling with us.

* * *

Lately, however, we have had these alarming polls showing a spiraling rise in the MDR for the government. The latest, a Gallup survey, suggests that seven out of ten Americans believe the administration is not telling them the full truth about the Indochina war.

The Nixon administration is understandably depressed. A high MDR for government helped depose President Johnson. President Nixon's men determined to get it down. They have worked very hard, indeed, at not lying, and yet the MDR is rising faster than the cost of living. Why? Perhaps because they have played the lawyer's game too well, pointing out—with strict accuracy—that those who feel deceived about Indochina simply didn't read the fine print. Americans have never trusted lawyers, since lawyers are almost always on the side of the rich.

An alternate explanation for the rising MDR is more alarming for what it suggests about where we are headed. Maybe we have become so accustomed to accepting mendacity as a normal condition of life that we assume it is natural for everybody to lie to us, even our best men.

The Woman Barbara Loden Might Have Been

By McCandlish Phillips

NEW YORK (NYT).—The film "Wanda" has opened here under banners of international critical praise. It bears the signature of Barbara Loden—she wrote it, directed it and played its central role—in other than obvious ways.

More than merely a film she has made, Wanda is the woman Miss Loden might have become, before she discovered who she was.

The film was made in express rejection of Hollywood techniques. It was also made in express rejection of national values as Miss Loden sees them.

In its blighted atmosphere, "Wanda" discloses the poverty and ignorance of Appalachia. It tells of a passive, slatternly young woman who abandons her own family and drifts, like a piece of wood caught on a slow tide, through dreary events in motels and bars.

"She's trapped and she will never, ever get out of it and there are millions like her," Miss Loden said.

At first, her declaration that the film is in some respects autobiographical seems unlikely, but the improbability dissolves as she talks. Much of her mature life has been, perhaps only half-consciously, a flight from categorization.



On 'Wanda': 'I've been like that myself. I came from a rural region, where people have a hard time. They don't have time for wittily observing things about them.'

Kazan's Wife

"I really hate slick pictures," she said in the sitting room in which she presides as Mrs. Elia Kazan, wife of the stage and film director. The film was edited in a back room of their spacious townhouse.

"They're too perfect to be believable. I don't mean just in the look, I mean in the rhythm, in the cutting, the music—everything. The slicker the technique is, the slicker the content becomes, until everything turns into Formica, including the people."

Miss Loden is made up of no parts Formica. Her countenance glows softly without a trace of cosmetics.

"I tried not to explain things too much in the film, not to be too explicit, not to be too verbal," she said. "My subject matter is of people who are not too verbal and not aware of their condition."

"I've been like that myself. I came from a rural region, where people have a hard time. They don't have time for wittily observing the things around them. They're not concerned about anything more than existing from day to day.

"They're not stupid. They're ignorant. Everything is ugly around them—the architecture, the town, the clothing they wear. Everything they see is ugly."

"It's not a matter of money," Miss Loden said, describing the produce-and-consume-and-produce treadmill.

"It's the same in Detroit," she went on. "They work in the factories to make all those ugly cars that don't last so they can get paid to buy a few of those ugly cars and to buy things that others are making in other factories—own a color television. It's a whole aspect of America."

"Do you have any answer?"

"No," Miss Loden said quietly. "Just to change the whole society."

The revolutionary currents that are running are evidence of a terminal distaste for the entire setup, she believes.

"People are always saying, 'Why don't they work within the system?' They don't because the system doesn't work, you see," Miss Loden said. "I sort of made my way up, but I know if I had stayed where I came from, I would just be a wasted person."

By leaving her rural setting near Asheville, N.C., and coming to New York, Miss Loden may have escaped a life of ignorance and routine drudgery. But she was immediately caught up in another banal categorization.

Since she had "a figure approaching perfection," as one reviewer put it, and a face that undeniably suggested both the beauty of Bergman and the sensuous glamour of Monroe (whose image she reflected in "After the Fall,") Miss Loden was credited with exterior assets only.

She danced at the Copacabana. Ernie Kovacs, who knew a good thing when he saw one, dressed her in very abbreviated tights and had her romp through television slapstick parts. For several years she did little else.

Society

She sees both of these circumstances—the drab and hollow life at home and the glittering and hollow life here—as having a single root in a misorganized society.

"I got into the whole thing of being a dumb blonde—sort of an object, as they say. I didn't think anything of myself, so I succumbed to the whole role. I never knew who I was, or what I was supposed to do."

"Do you know now?"

"Yes."

"Wanda" was shot in 16mm and printed in 35mm. Miss Loden wrote the screenplay nine years ago. Her awareness of the far simpler techniques of the underground movement encouraged her to attempt it herself.

"It's not a new wave," she said. "It's the old wave. That's what they used to do. They took a camera and they went out and shot. Around that act this whole fantastic apparatus grew up—the Hollywood albatross. They made a ship out of lead. It won't float anymore."



Associated Press.

Erik and Otto Preminger

PEOPLE: *Erik Preminger Goes to an Auction*

The son of Gypsy Rose Lee and film producer Otto Preminger watched his mother's possessions being auctioned off Tuesday night.

He arrived in Los Angeles from New York with the brand new name of Erik Lee Preminger only a few hours after being legally adopted by his father. Until now Miss Lee's 26-year-old son has been known as Erik Kirkland. Miss Lee died last year at the age of 56. Top item to go at auction was Miss Lee's black and beige Rolls-Royce with seats which recline into a bed, a kettle for making tea and a vase in which Gypsy always kept a single rose.

The Rolls was sold for $8,250 to a private collector. A sketch of Miss Lee in the nude typing her novel "The G-String Murders" went for $1,100 and her bed fetched $100.

Erik Preminger said Miss Lee first told him who his real father was when he was 17 and he met Preminger four years ago while serving in the United States Army in Germany.

Asked how he got on with Preminger, who has the reputation of being a tyrant on Hollywood film sets, Erik told reporters: "He's got a heart of gold."

The auction, conducted by Sotheby-Parke-Bernet, raised $38,000 for Miss Lee's estate. Erik is her sole heir.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley Forster told a court in Johannesburg, South Africa, that her husband said he was going to a party and the next thing she knew he was playing professional soccer in Australia. The judge granted her a divorce.

* * *

A vacationer in the Soviet resort town of Sochi survived a nine-floor fall by using his raincoat as a parachute, Izvestia said yesterday. The newspaper said the 34-year-old man, identified only by the initial N., somehow fell from the ninth floor of the Leningrad Hotel in Sochi. "There is always a strong sea breeze... and he fell right into the strong air currents," Izvestia said. "That started him in a smooth swoop down until a newly dug flowerbed softened his landing." He suffered no broken bones and returned home after a few days of checks in a hospital, Izvestia added.

* * *

At Defiance, Ohio, a burglar emptied a coin box at a service station here a month ago. Since then, the operator has been cleaning out the coins every night. Wednesday he found the box was pried open again. Inside was a note: "I was here again. Please leave some money the next time."

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AMERICAN GARMENT MANUFACTURING executive, experience multi-plant engineering and management seeks top-level position as Director of Manufacturing with overseas company. Box 8.723, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL AUDITOR, highly qualified, Global experience, extensive background. U.S Corporation internal audits both operational and financial. British subject permanent Swiss residence, fluent French, German, Italian, seeks post. Reply: Box 8.725, Herald, Paris.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT-RESEARCHER / TRANSLATOR / SECRETARY, English-French woman, 34, BA German, Spanish seeks challenging job Paris now. Box 76.035, Herald, Paris.

YOUR GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE, 30, BSc. German, English, French, U.S. marketing and management background, experience in industrial products. Box 8.716, Herald, Paris.

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GRADUATE ECONOMIC Science & Beautician, 25, German, English, French, Spanish, practical sales experience in several countries, seeks creative job. Box 8.729, Herald.

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YOUNG CANADIAN looking for work. Fluent Italian, some French and German. Tel.: 265-37-93, Paris.

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EDUCATED ITALIAN LADY, 35, English/French, seeks good administrative position in Africa. Box 103, Tribune, Mercede 55, Rome, Italy.

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL. International company has opening for 2 young ladies/men 18-24 in sales promotion field. Apply: Mr. Reuter, 102 Champs-Elysées, Paris-8e, Friday & Saturday, 1-5 p.m. NO PHONE CALLS.

MEDICAL DOCTOR, anesthesiologist, 33, located in Scandinavia, seeks locum tenens position in continental Europe for 3-4 weeks. Available on short notice. Best references. Write: Box 8,736, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN, 28, BA Economics, seeks reliable position with well established American firm in the Frankfurt, W. Germany area. Experience as sales representative, job objective in management. Write: J. Douglas Wahl, 8 Frankfurt/Main-Mierendorfstrasse 4, W. Germany.

GERMAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 27, English, German, shorthand, French, seeks responsible position. Paris. Write: Box 76.059, Herald.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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EXPERIENCED CONSULTANT, age 33, American, seeks permanent association with international American corporation or specific European assignment. Have 6 years experience in the application of management science with operations research technique to business problems, design and development of special purpose computer systems project management, and proposal and report preparation. Available for European interview mid-spring. Reply with all particulars to: Box 8.735, Herald, Paris.

TRILINGUAL EXECUTIVE secretary, shorthand-typist, translator (Proficiency Cambridge), 5 1/2 years experience, Swiss (22), seeks job to utilize English speech and writing, preferably embassy, beginning June. Box 8,734, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

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HOUSEKEEPER for Americans, Paris references, Italian, English, some French. Box 21.076, Herald, Paris.

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FOR U.S.A. (prefer California), JULY through OCTOBER, LIVE-IN, AU-PAIR SECRETARY, bilingual French-English. Box 76.062, Herald.

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